Sanderson, Ivan Terence (1911-1973). Zoologist
Papers, ca. 1920-1973, ca. 17,000 items. (27 lin. ft.).

This collection consists of correspondence, manuscripts, drawings, diaries, notebooks (restricted), and photographs. Sanderson began his travels in the jungles of Asia and Africa before starting his formal schooling at Eton and Cambridge in the late 1920s and early 1930s. His papers reflect his interest in animals, jungles, and natural history in general. Late in his life his interest turned to UFO's and he was the director of the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained. Table of contents (3 pp.).

Gift and purchases, through Mrs. Sanderson,
1977, 1983 (B Sa3)

The American Philosphical Society Held At Philadelphia - Founded 1743

Executive Office
104 South Fifth Street   Philadelphia, Penn 19106-3387

Library
105 South Fifth Street   Philadelphia, Penn 19106-3386

(215) 440-3400

might interest anybody.

I and others saw the sea serpent off South Head, the entrance to Sydney Harbor. I had gone out fishing in a small boat with two friends. Suddenly one of them yelled "Look at this" and the sight was incredible. The monster looked like a gargantuan water snake. Its head was out of the water and it was monstrous. It had huge nostrils and water was spurting from each nostril....it was a fine spray of water and looked almost like a steam.

The head was long and all we could see of the body was several big black mounds at intervals, along the water. One of my friends had a small camera. Other fishermen saw the monster, which cruised around for a while and returned, ths enabling my friend to prepare his camera and take a snapshot of it.

Three days afterwards, the monster returned and was seen again by many people. Naturally, it caused great exitement. The artist's reporoduction from my picture was not quite correct as he gave the monster whiskers and drew steam coming out of its nostrils. It had no whiskers.

RECEIVED OCTOBER 2004

Hey, Gary -

Here's the Latest NABR Printout. Also, here are photocopies of the Index to the Sanderson Files at the APS Library in Philadelphia. Was a bit disappointed in their material, mostly drafts of his various articles. Very little correspondance, though there was Some.

Not much going on right now.

Talk to you later.

Chad

IVAN T. SANDERSON PAPERS
(deposited 1 May 1977.)

Books authored by Sanderson:

National Geographical Society Around the World Program. Surinam. (paperback)
" " " " " " " Belgian Congo. (paperback)
Living Treasure (paperback)
Living Mammals of the World
Abominable snowmen
Green silence
Dynasty of Abu
Anthology of Animal Tales
Science Year Book of 1948, edited by J.D.Ratcliff
Investigating the Unexplained
Caribbean Treasure
Animals Nobody Knows
The Monkey Kingdom
Animal treasure
Book of Great Jungles

In addition:

3 boxes of photographs
one diary 1928-1929 (restricted)
one oversize volume, Catalogue of animals
one large volume marked: "Animodels"
ca. 30 oversize sketches

Biographical Notes

IVAN TERENCE SANDERSON

Born: Edinburgh, Scotland; 30 January, 1911.

Father: Arthur Buchanan Sanderson, Whiskey Manufacturer; later founded first Game Reserve, Kenya, East Africa. Died there 1924; killed by rhinoceros making film with Martin Johnson.

Mother: Stella W. W. Robertson

Education: Private schools (1916-1923)
Eton College (1924-1927)
Trinity College, Cambridge University, England (1930-32)
Postgraduate studies Cambridge and University of London (1933-34)

Degrees & Credits: Higher School Certificate (5 Credits)
M.A.s (with Honors) in Zoology, Geology, and Botany; Cambridge University, England.
Elected Fellow the Linnean Society of London
Ditto, the Royal Geographical Society of London
Ditto, the Zoological Society of London

Chronology:

1918-24	Extensive travelling with parents in Europe, Mediterranean, and around North Atlantic.
1924-27	Two annual trips by ship or car to Europe and North Africa, collecting animals.
1927-29	Extended trip around the world alone, collecting animals for the British Museum; via Egypt, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesian Islands, New Guinea, Indochina-China, north China, Japan, Tahiti and South Pacific, Hawaii, and the United States.
1929-32	Cambridge University, with three summer vacation collecting trips to East Mediterranean area and North Africa. Winter research at Marine Biological Laboratories, and at sea out of Plymouth, England.
1932-33	Leader of the Percy Sladen Expedition to the Cameroon, West Africa, on behalf of the British Museum, the Royal Society of London, Cambridge University, University College, London, and other Institutions.
1933-35	Research at London University, Collecting trip to the High Atlas, Morocco.
1936-37	Collecting trip to West Indies; invited by Trinidadian Government to investigate Human Rabies carried by Bats; collecting expedition to Haiti.
1938	Leader of Scientific Expedition to Dutch Guiana (Surinam).

1939-40 Expedition to Jamaica, British Honduras, and Mexico. Faunal Survey and preparation of Game Laws for British Honduras and Botanical Survey of Country. Specialized collecting in Mexico for British Museum (Natural History) and Chicago Natural History Museum.

1940-41 War service abroad; Naval Intelligence; various countries; ending in transfer to....

1945-47 British Government Services -- Information and Overseas Press Analysis, New York.

1947-48 Left British employ; took out U.S. residence; entered radio and television; lecturing, writing on natural sciences; started importing rare animals; and founded private zoo. (The last destroyed in floods, 1955).

1958-60 Retired from television and continued original research, news-reporting, and writing. In 1959, made a 60,000 mile trip around the North American Continent, to examine its Phytogeography and basic biotic ecology.

1961-65 Senior Trade Editor and Special Science Editor, Chilton Books, Philadelphia.

1965-67 Freelance writing and editing. Organization of the SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED (1965).

1968-70 Joined staff of ARGOSY Magazine; continued writing, editing, and press reportage; established promotion and public relations organization.

Radio and TV: First radio show on the BBC in 1930.
First television on same in 1938.

Beginning in 1948 both radio and television series were initiated in New York on NBC in the field of the natural sciences, the latter with live wild animals. These were:

1948-49 15-minute, 5-day a week over radio WNBC, New York.
1949 one 1-hour a week Radio roundtable on science, NBC.
two 1/2-hour per week TV programs over WNBT.
1950 5, 15-minute Radio per week over WBAL, Baltimore.
one 15-minute TV over WBAL-TV, Baltimore.
(Science & Research Director, Station WBAL.)
First Commercial Color-Television program in history for CBS, 5-day a week, 1/2 hour, for 6 months.
Once a week, hour-long, color-telecast for CBS.
1951-52 five 15-minute weekly Radio over WSTC, Stamford, Conn., on behalf of the Stamford Museum and Zoo.
1951-58 Once a week regular Feature spot on the Garry Moore morning show, with live animals.

1960- Numerous guest and spot appearances on both radio and TV on all networks and many local stations. (Average four per month)

Animal Business: Starting in 1950, rare wild animals were imported from all over the world for exhibition on TV, for sale to zoos, and for exhibits. This resulted in a permanent, summer, roadside zoo in New Jersey, and a winter travelling Exhibit for Sports Shows and Department Stores. However, the unique animal mal collection was destroyed in a fire in 1953, and the new collection, plus the zoo, in the floods in 1955. Animals continued to be imported till the summer of 1958.

Current Activities (1970): In 1965, 8 acres of land in New Jersey with buildings on the same, containing a specialized library; map, photo, and original drawing collections; extensive files; complete office appurtenances; a small laboratory, and facilities for botanical experimentation, were deeded to a non-profit corporation -- for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of scientific data -- named THE SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED, R.D. 1, Columbia, New Jersey 07832, of which I am a Trustee and Administrative Director.

* * * * * * * * * *

Publications: also by Ivan T. Sanderson:

1937 ANIMAL TREASURE (Viking), a Book-of-the-Month-Club selection.
1938 ANIMALS NOBODY KNOWS (Viking), a juvenile.
1939 CARIBBEAN TREASURE (Viking)
1940 LIVING TREASURE (Viking)
1941 MYSTERY SCHOONER (Viking), Jun. Lit. Guild, (nom-de-pl), fiction.
1948 ANIMAL TALES (Knopf), an anthology.
1950 HOW TO KNOW THE NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS (Little, Brown; New American Lib.)
1952 THE SILVER MINK (Little, Brown), fiction.
1953 JOHN AND JUAN IN THE JUNGLE (Dodd, Mead), fiction.
1955 LIVING MAMMALS OF THE WORLD (Hanover House)
1956 THE STATUS QUO (Merlin Press) (nom-de-pl), fiction.
1956 FOLLOW THE WHALE (Little, Brown)
1957 THE MONKEY KINGDOM (Hanover House)
1961 ABOMINABLE SNOWMEN (Chilton Books)
1961 THE CONTINENT WE LIVE ON (Random House)
1962 THE DYNASTY OF ABU (Knopf)
1965 BOOK OF GREAT JUNGLES (Messner)
1966 THIS TREASURED LAND (Putnam, N.Y.)
1967 UNINVITED VISITORS (Cowles Education Corp.)
1967 "THINGS" (Pyramid Publications, Inc.)
1968 ~~ABOMINABLE SNOWMEN (abridged edition)~~ (Pyramid Publications, Inc.)
1969 MORE "THINGS" (Pyramid)
~~In process~~: INVISIBLE RESIDENTS (World Publishing)
~~STILL MORE "THIN~~GS" (Prentice-Hall)

Numerous magazine articles from 1938 to present, in the Saturday Evening Post, Reader's Digest, American Heritage, Horizon, True, Sports Afield, Argosy, Saga, etc. Feature writer and special reporter for the North American Newspaper Alliance. Currently Science Editor of Argosy Magazine.

The following is a listing of items placed on deposit in the Library by Mrs. Sabina Sanderson, 1 May 1977. They are being kept on the shelves with the other Sanderson materials.

An Advancing Army
Allen, Thomas B
American Geophysical Union
American Institute of Park Executives
American Oriental Society
Animal Treasure (reviews)
Animodels
Antibiotic research (W.R.Thrower)
Baruch, Donald E
Bensen, Don
Berg, Mrs.Edith C
Berry, Mrs.
Berry, R J
Beseiged
Beube, Frank E
Bibliography
Birkner, Fred
Black Allies
Black Genii
Black Marvel
Black Mercury
Black Mystery
Block & Sons, Tailors
Boileau, Max
Book contracts
Book - unnamed
Bowles, Mrs. Zara
Bowyer, Jim
Brown, Carl
Brown, Stuart
Bug hunting in West Africa
Calendar of activities
Came, Donald
Certificates of membership
Cheser, Soloman
Cheverton, R L
Chilton Company
Christie, Robbie
Churchvale, Vivian
Clemmes, Lee
Cloete, Stuart
Coincidence Keynes
Collett, Mrs.
Comer, Ed
Conan-Doyle, Adrian
Concerning a trip in Mexico 1940
Condolences
Contracts
Cripps, Leslie
Cruikshanks, Gordon W
Cuba. Consul-General (New York)
Da Costa, Charles
Davis, Joseph A
Dean, Robert S
Deep Blue
Denis, Armand
Dietz, Marjorie J
Dinsdale, Tim
La Disparition de John Barriston
Dogs
Duncan, Robert
Duncan, Winifred
Eaton, John DAVID
Elias, ARTHUR W
Eliseusen, Michael
Elmslie, Mrs.Jean
An Encounter with Camels
Eton materials
Farquharson, John
Faust, Burton
Favourite restaurants
Fiennes, Richard NATHANIEL TWISTLETON-WYKEHAM-
Florimont, Richard
Flowers, Jazmine G
Folk, G Edgar, Jr.
Fondiller, Robert
Foods
Freedman, Michael R
Freisinger, Michael Alan
Gaddis, Vincent
Gardiner, Martin
Garroway, Dave
Geijskes, D J
Guggisberg,
Guthrie, Andrew
Hallet, Jean-Pierre
Hanneman, Mark
Hapgood, Charles H
Harrison, Thomas
Hellman, Geoffrey
Henderson, Gerald D'Alton
Hibbs, Ben
Hochhauser, Harvey
Hoffmann, Eleanor
Horn Book, Inc.
Horris Hill materials
Hughes, Phil
Ingbritson, Wayne D

Islands of Mystery.
Izzard, Ralph
Jameison, Ronald
Jandacek, Peter
Jungle a la Carte
Kamitchis, Peter
Kennel Club
Keynes, Quentin
Kyle, R E
Knopf, Alfred A., Inc.
Lanier, Stirling
Lehmann V., F Carlos
Leuty, William L
Linnean Society of London
Log
Loveridge, Arthur
McBride, Mary Margaret
MacDonald, Julie
Machlin, Milt
McKinney, Don
McClain, Mrs.
McPherson, Hugh
Martin, John Stuart
Melgrave, Julian
Memorandum: Kemberley Coast of Western Australia
Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone
Miscellany
Mitchell, Robert W
Mohr, Charles E
Momento: To Barton
Moran, Jim
Mystic Seaport
Narlund, Mogens Chr
National Porvincial Bank, Ltd.
Natural Sciences Research, Inc.
Natural Treasures
Nature
Neale, Arthur
New York City
Newspaper clippings
Nigerian Field Society
Olson, Gene
Our Zoo
Packard, Frederick M
Pagano, Lester
Passport - restricted for five years
Passports
Pellatt, Thomas
Penfold, Vincent F
Pennsylvania Humanity Gifts Registry
Pet Dealer
Phillips, Craig
Power of Attorney
Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Profile
Radio-TV show materials
Rajah, Mrs.
Recipes
Reviews, etc.
Reynolds, Paul R., Inc.
Richardson, W P
Riddle, Harold T
Robinson, Phil
Roche, Patrick
Rogers, Harry
Rorty, James
Rorty, Winifred
Rose, Innes
Rowe, Stanley Ivan
Royal Geographical Society
Ruffner, Joseph
Ruiz Cortines, Adolfo
Ryhiner, D G
Safeway Bungalow Sales & Movers, Inc.
St. Germain, Jules B
Sanderson, Mrs. Alma [illegible]
Sanderson, Arthur Buchanan
Sanderson, Kenneth
Sanderson, Mrs. Stella W[illegible] W[illegible] [illegible]
Santesson, Hans Stefan
Saturday Review
Schoenenberger, Edward
Scientific notes - misc.
The Seeing Eye
Sketches
Slattery, Desmond
Slick, Thomas B
Sonnenreich, Joseph I
S.P.E.C.I.F.I.C.S.
Speight, Duane
Stahel-Tordi, Lisa
Stark, Frederick W., II
Steele, Mrs. Patricia Joudry
Swan, Oliver G. [See: Reynolds, Paul R., Inc.]
Thomas, John W
UFO research
Ullrich, Jack Arnold
An Unique Exhibit of...
U.S. Immigration
University of Cambridge
Unknown
Vaughan, Ronald Wayne
Wade, James
Walker, Sue
Warburton, Ingrid
Warth, Nancy
White, Peter
Who said "Whoo"?
Wilcoxson, Kent
Willan, Bundie
Wilson, D P
Yonah, Rabbi Y. N. ibn Aharon ([illegible]
Yonah Forward)

IVAN T. SANDERSON PAPERS

B
Sa3

The following is a listing of the Sanderson papers, presented by Mrs. Sanderson to the Society 1 March 1977. In addition to the listing below, there are some diaries, restricted for 20 years, records, scrapbooks, sketches, etc. Accession number: 1977 457ms. The parenthetical note refers to the number of folders.

The Abominable Snowman (3)
Abominable Snowman of Canada
Abominable Snowmen(7)
Abominable Space Things (4)
Absmal Submen
Accommodation - Zoo
Addendum
Agents (7)
Alaska's Sea Monster (3)
Ancient Aircraft (2)
Animal Allies (13)
Animal Armaments
Animal ESP
Animal Oddities and Enigmas
Animal Politics
Animal notes (12)
Animal Profiles - the tiger
Animals have radar
Animals in town
Animals nobody knows (sketches)
Are you being sold a pup?
Arks of Armenia
Australia's strang new sea monster (4)
The Backster Effect
Basic requirements for preservation of larger mammalian specimens in the field. Brochure no. 5
The Bible rewritten
The big lake monster hunt (2)
Bigfoot
Bigfoot problem (2)
Biodditles (2)
Blairstown Press (4)
Book excerpts - Abominable Snowman (2)
    Adventure Underground
    America's abominable snowman
    Animal kingdom
    Animal treasure
    Animals nobody knows
    Death of a gorilla
    Flying saucer "invaders" are here
    Haben elefanten charakter?
    We meet a snake
The Book of the Great Jungles (Galley)
The Book of the Jungles (13)
-----. Chapter 23.
-----. First copy (3)
-----. Chapters 24-25
-----. Chapter 27
-----. Notes, etc. (13)
-----. Original copy(?) (4)
-----. Part IV. (4)
Book reviews (3)
Borderlands of Science
Bozo (6)
Bush Baby Ballad
Caribbean Forester
Case for the lake monsters (3)
Cat family
Chameleons
Chanticleer Press (3)
Condolences 1973 (4)
The Continent we live on (21)
Countless millions
Dinosaurs need not be dead
A Dissertation upon rats
Distribution of freshwater longnecks
Doctor's Wife - Cats
" " Monkeys
Drawing animals
Dude expeditions - Why not?
Duncan, Winifred. The Halfways (5)
-----. The Halfways - sketches (2)
-----. International colony (6)
-----. Lest we Forget (16)
-----. Mexican insects (6)
-----. " " drawings (3)
-----. Your Mexico (7)
Durnford - Miscellany (school)
Dynasty of Abu (20)
" " " - Galley (25)
" " " - Production (2)
" " " - Retyped (3)
Early man and elephants in America
An elf in the house
Emerald Nightjar (8)
Encyclopedia animals (16)
Encyclopedia articles (2)

+ ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Encyclopedia of nature
Enigma of the seas
Equipment (9)
Eton 1924-1928
Expedition - Results (2)
*[Fear of other animals]
Field Guide to North American Game Mammals (3)
The First Americans
Five weirdest wonders of the world
Flamingos
Follow the whale (2)
Further things.
Gasoline from well in Warren County, N.J.
A General biological field theory.
Gizmo
Great Orm (forward)
The Great Orm (3)
The Great"Sea Serpent"
Green silence (27)
" " - Maps and sketches (2)
" " - Page proof (8)
Guyana
Hairy primitives or relic submen in South America.
Half-cats
Hansen, Frank. "I killed the Ape-man creature of White-Face."
Hazards of the spaceways
Hice Flice
History of the Jazz Dances
Holes in time (5)
Hoofed mammals of the world
Horris Hill 1924 (school)
How to draw animals (11)
How to know reptiles and amphibians
How to know the amphibians and reptiles (4)
How to know the North American amphibians and reptiles (4)
I married a witch
I see by the papers
In more senses than five
In search of animal treasure
Influence of the Negro on modern life.
Investigating the unexplained (54)
" " " - Correspondence (6)
" " " - Galley (5)
Invisible residents (81)
The Invisibles
Journey in a prau
The Kelpies (4)
Knopf, Alfred A., Inc. (5)

Lake and river monsters
Legal folder (2)
Leviathans
Life?
Living fertilizer
Living mammals of the world (10)
" " " " " - Galley (4)
Luminous men, and others
Man is a monster
Man-things
Mariners, Beward
Mauretania
Maverick Moas
Meet the missing link
Merhorses, sea-"serpents", longnecks, and others
Mind patrol
Miscellany (2)
Misunderstood monarch
Monkey kingdom
Monster hunting (2)
Monsters and "Monsters"
More evidence that Bigfoot exists
More live things (10)
" " " - Galley
More "Things" - (2)
Mosquito papers
Mysterious "monuments" on the moon
Mystery monsters of the lakes (2)
Mystery of animal energy
The Negro as a model and an artist (2)
Negro dance (2)
New England whalers
Newspaper articles
Non-Cuvierian cataclysms (2)
Notes on unidentified freshwater monsters in North America
Now its "What-is-its."
Obituaries
Oddities, enigmas and paradoxes (2)
Of all things
Open season for monsters
Origin of domestic animals
Origin of the dog
Ostrander, S. Psychic discoveries behind the Iron Curtain (36)
Our oldest animal ally (2)
Our missing relatives
Out-of-place-things
Paramaribo monkey
Patterns on the moon
Pets around the world (6)
**The Piri Re'is map
Preliminary description of the external morphology of what appeared to be the fresh corpse of a hitherto unknown form of living hominid

* EXPEDITION. (CABLES)

** POTENTIAL SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

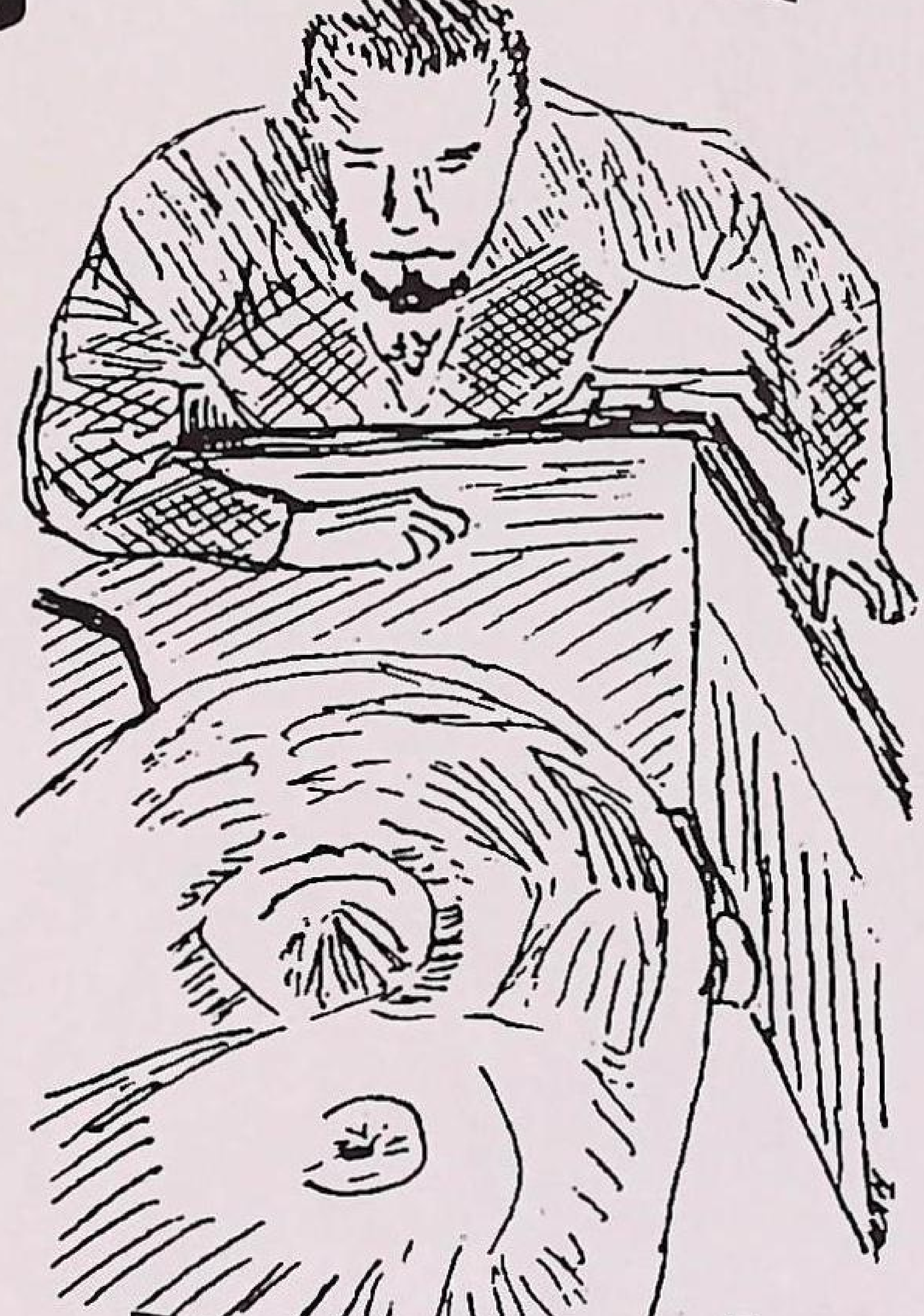
Preparatory school for boys (1916-19)
Professor Dart's child
Pyramid publications (3)
Quank and Mapipi
Radio programs, 1948-1949
The real world
Reviews, etc. (7)
Reynolds, Paul R., Inc., 1966-1971
Royal Geographic Society
Rocks in their heads
Sad anteater
Sanderson, Ivan - education (2)
    "   " - parents
Sanderson trust
Sanderson family - USA
Sea monsters and lake monsters
Shadows in the sea (24)
Sharks are dangerous
Sketches: Animal tracks
    "   Animals
    "   Animals - Birds
    "   "   Fish
    "   "   Herpets (2)
    "   "   Inverts
    "   Elephants (2)
    "   Mammals (5)
            "   West Africa
    "   "   (Tekom, Yucatan,etc)
    "   Men
    "   Miscellaneous - Fortean
    "   People - Groups
    "   "   - Women
    "   Photographs (8)
    "   Plants
    "   Ships
So you want to import a pet
Some preliminary notes: a book on a
   general basic geomorphology
Sportsman's ecology (3)
Spreading mystery of the Bermuda Triangle
Strange domestic animals
Strange, strange world (5)
Statement by Rex L. Cheverton, M.D.
Suggestions for the obraining of larger
   zoological specimens for scientific
   study. Brochure no. 4.
Suspended animation
Tanks of the forest: Advance
Telephatic teleporting ant
There is an abominable snowman
There is no such thing as a dog
They understand, alright.
Things (17)
"Things" and "More Things" (4)
The Three Toeses (4)
The Traveller's Ecology
This Treasured Land
Tigers
Tree volcano
Trinidad fauna
Trinidadian bats
Trip log 1959
Two Loch Ness monsters
UFO cartoons
UFO's under sea? (2)
The Ultimate Head Hunter
The unexplained
Uninvited visitors (50)
    "   "   Correspondence
    "   "   Index
Valley without a head
Van Alm, Aidan. Pseud for Sanderson (2)
The visibles and the invisibles
Walking for water
Wandering Woodsmen: Folklore come to life (2)
We could be extinct
Wee-wee city
What to believe about sharks
What's the mutter with you?
Where do antlers go in the wintertime?
Who's king of the jungle?
World Publishing Company (3)
The worlds beneath us
World's strangest colony
Wrestling with lake monsters
Zoning of botanical formations (3)

WONDERS

SEEKING THE TRUTH IN A UNIVERSE OF MYSTERIES

Vol. 8 No. 3 September 2003

The World of Ivan T Sanderson



Mark A Hall Pubs., 409 Racine Drive Box O, Wilmington NC 28403

WONDERS

SEEKING THE TRUTH IN A UNIVERSE OF MYSTERIES
Vol. 8 No. 3 (Whole No. 31) September 2003
©2003 by Mark A. Hall. All Rights Reserved.
Published four times a year (March, June, September, December) by:
MARK A. HALL PUBLICATIONS
409 Racine Drive, Box 0
Wilmington, North Carolina 28403 - 8765 USA
Individual copies: US$ 5 plus $1.50 postage/handling in USA, Canada, and Mexico.
Subscriptions: In North America: $20 for four issues.
In Europe: US$ 30.00 for four issues. (Single copy by air, $8.50)
Elsewhere: US$ 32.00 for four issues. (Single copy by air, $9.00)
Find us on the web at: http://home.att.net/~mark.hall.wonders/

Living Lights: A Good Beginning

A recent article in *New Scientisit* concluded "There could be life out there, but not as we know it." Well, you read it here first. Back in 1995 I wrote up the subject of pin-lights in *Wonders* ("Life as We Know It Not" in Vol. 4). I noted at the time how scarce were the reports of the phenomenon. However, the reports of them in Richmond, Indiana, had been investigated by Bonita Bailey. She had seen the lights for herself and others had also testified to seeing them. The primary witness to them was Martha Grieswell. Her experiences were the most detailed and told us the most about the peculiar nature of these light beings.

Now a basis for such light phenomena has been outlined by scientists, as reported in the *New Scientist* for 20 September 2003 (David Cohen, "Plasma Blobs Hint at New Form of Life"). And additional puzzling experiences with small lights that sound like these pin-lights were reported in 2003 from Alabama.

Living lights appear to be naturally occurring life forms that range from pin-lights to the larger spook lights, and on up to much larger sky-lights that account for *some* of the many strange things behind the bulk of UFO reports. Discussions of plasmas among the reports of UFOs have been made. But the existence of these small lights as a life form is a new topic that bears scrutiny. Perhaps they have been buried in the folklore of fairy lights. If people can get over the fear of talking about them we might make progress with the smallest of these living plasmas. They would appear to be more manageable than the larger forms have shown themselves to be.

The World of Ivan T. Sanderson

by Mark A. Hall

I drove through the Delaware Water Gap into northwestern New Jersey in the spring of 1970 impelled by my curiosity about all things strange and mysterious in the world. I was spurred by a small item in the *National Observer*, a weekly newspaper once published by Dow-Jones. I read there for the first time about a small organization, the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained, that had been formed by Ivan T. Sanderson, one of my favorite authors. I had joined SITU, as it was known, and was on my way to visit Ivan after some years of slight correspondence.

The SITU mailing address was Columbia, New Jersey. It was a very small community indeed. It consisted of a post office, a small store, and a phone booth. The hotel that had once given the town some sense of identity had burned down many years before. I used the phone booth to call Ivan's number. I was advised to drive to Hainesburg up the road to the east and wait there. I followed that instruction and was soon parking outside the Hainesburg Inn, the single building that was Hainesburg.

Ivan Sanderson was the man behind so many books and articles that had piqued my wonder at the living world around us. He had not only made me marvel at the mysteries of nature but also he had set me looking into them myself. I was impressed by his well-rounded knowledge of the sciences and by the value of his insights. When I looked into the sources behind his works, which I always endeavored to do, I was impressed again by the support they gave to his arguments.

Ivan had always been writing. He was a Scotsman born in Edinburgh in 1911. His first books on animals were Book-of-the-Month Club selections starting in 1937. He went on to write popular works on elephants, whales, primates, and jungles. His articles appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* and in other popular magazines in the last half of his life. He had worked his way during his life from an early career as a naturalist and animal-collector, through his most famous and successful period as a television and radio personality, and then to his full-time pursuit of unexplained natural phenomena. He proclaimed himself to be a fortean. In the twentieth century forteans were rather few in number. Ivan acknowledged the inspiration that came from the books of Charles Fort, a writer who lived from 1874 to 1932. Fort used humor to decorate his books. They consisted of compilations of strange happenings drawn from science journals and newspapers. Ivan had taken certain subjects, especially in the field now known as cryptozoology, and put them into a comprehensible scientific framework. For Ivan the strange animals people called "monsters" had a rightful place in a zoological context. The mysteries of geology had meaning if studied in the landscapes that came from the shifting crust hypothesis (now discussed by scientists as "true polar wander") championed by Charles Hapgood. And so on.

As an outspoken advocate for pursuing the many worlds of strange happenings Ivan was a magnet for people eager to tell their unusual experiences to someone who would listen and not ridicule them for their peculiar luck. People wrote directly to him, to his book publishers, and to the magazines he worked with. I was to learn that the amount of daily mail he received was staggering. His rural mailbox contained each delivery day an enormous lump of letters written directly to him or forwarded by others. They contained stories, appeals, ideas, well-wishes, manuscripts, and books.

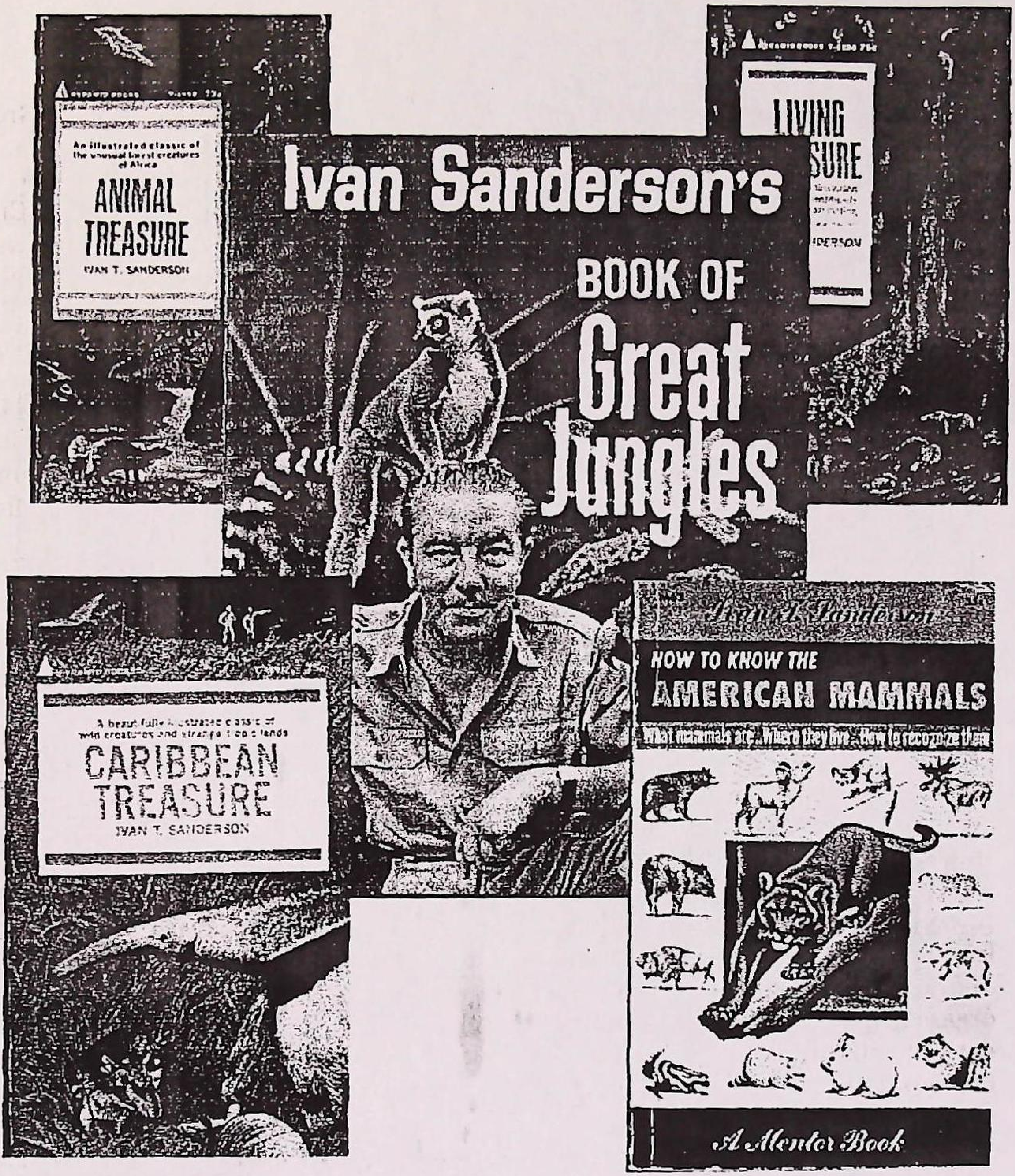
He was well known later in his life more for some topics than others. He authored a weighty 525-page work on *Abominable Snowmen* that appeared in 1961. That fact helped draw him into the middle of the two enormously publicized events in the 1960s. They were the public exposure of the Patterson-Gimlin film from California and the bizarre and often-misrepresented appearance and disappearance of the "Minnesota Iceman" exhibit. He wrote a book giving a biologist's view of Unidentified Flying Objects. He was always in demand to speak on these subjects.

As I was polishing off a beer at the Hainesburg Inn, a man arrived wearing a swimsuit with a towel around his neck. Here was Ivan himself.

He was six-feet tall; he was in excellent health for his 59 years; and he habitually smiled broadly. He explained his attire which stemmed from his relaxed daily routine. He wore a minimum of clothing for comfort in the summer. However, when driving on the highways of New Jersey a person was required to be properly clothed EXCEPT when returning from going swimming. Hence the towel around his neck should anyone question his spare attire when behind the wheel. Ivan demonstrated right away that while some of his behavior might appear eccentric, in fact he knew what he was about.

He had come to lead me back to his farm in the hills of Warren County. The tortured roads south of Hainesburg twisted round about, and up and down, and he knew I would have a tough time finding my own way the first time. That trip to his farm that I still remember well has a curious link with my eventual parting with Ivan now that I look back on it. For I was fated to be in Ivan's home some three years later when he died. Even the state police, whom I called to the scene that night, could not find their way to Ivan's farm until, after hours of failure, I gave them explicit directions from the police barracks in Blairstown out to Ivan's. But that story will come later.

East of Hainesburg I followed Ivan as he waved and signaled that we should turn right. As the side-road took us over Paulins Kill the Kittatinny Ridge was


An illustrated classic of the unusual forest creatures of Africa
ANIMAL TREASURE
IVAN T. SANDERSON
LIVING TREASURE
Ivan Sanderson's
BOOK OF
Great Jungles
CARIBBEAN TREASURE
IVAN T. SANDERSON
Ivan T. Sanderson
HOW TO KNOW THE
AMERICAN MAMMALS
What mammals are...Where they live...How to recognize them
A Mentor Book

Ivan Sanderson became well-known first as a naturalist. His books on animal collecting were popular reading. Later he went on to write descriptions of elephants (*The Dynasty of Abu)*, of whales (*Follow the Whale*), of primates (*The Monkey Kingdom*), and of mammals generally (*Living Mammals of the World*).

behind us. We approached an area of slight uplands in the middle of the Great Valley, a geological feature that stretches from New York all the way to Alabama. In New Jersey it passes between the Ridge and Jenny Jump Mountain.

The region was something of a satellite to the metropolis of New York City. Ivan had found himself a home there in the 1950s but kept a place in NYC as well. Other writers lived in the area. Writer and editor John Stuart Martin was a pal of Ivan's and lived over Jenny Jump Mountain at Great Meadows. Leonard Lee Rue III, the nature photographer and author, lived nearby. Artist Fred Meagher lived over at Walnut Valley. [1]

The road wound around to an intersection of several roads, and we took the one at two o'clock. After a while we came to a place where a road entered on the left. This was in fact "Ivan Road" named for Ivan himself. The authorities had put names to the roads in the area using the last names of land-owners, but in Ivan's case they chose to put up a sign with the name by which everyone knew him.

On Ivan Road we passed through Polkville without my knowing it, for at the time at least there was no "ville" except on maps. After many curves we arrived at the bottom of a hill with a gate on the left. Here there was a sign painted for Ivan by a retired and much-traveled friend of his announcing the home of the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained. Behind the sign on a slight rise was the farmhouse that Ivan had made his real home in America.

The original two-story farmhouse upstairs provided two bedrooms and a bathroom. While the downstairs of the farmhouse provided an office, a kitchen, and a small storage area. He had attached a building on the eastern end that gave him three additional ground-level rooms plus a second bathroom.

Here was where Ivan entertained his many visitors. I was to see many of them myself in the time I spent with Ivan. He had friends in New York City, knew business associates, and kept in touch with academic friends from all over the USA and overseas whom he had persuaded to be on a board of advisors to his organization. In addition to nearby artists and writers, other writers came by to consult with him from New York or when they were passing through from all over the world. He had stories of local politicians who came to visit and tell the inside gossip on the habits of the famous in Washington. He knew musicians and had sponsored some from Africa. He knew people in the television and radio business who were scattered all across the country. People in the New York area knew Ivan from his time hosting a radio show on WOR-Radio. Long John Nebel and then Barry Farber hosted a show that featured unusual topics where Ivan had been a guest. I wasn't there to hear Ivan myself, but I did catch him doing some guest-hosting for Farber in the early 1970s.

Many people will have heard Ivan being interviewed by radio hosts around the country during the last years, and literally the last weeks, of his life. For he tapped his many contacts in radio to promote SITU during those last months of failing

Ivan T. Sanderson in company with Hans Stefan Santesson, John Keel, and others founded the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained *(S.I.T.U.) in 1965. The headquarters was on the Sanderson farm in Warren* County, New Jersey. The two-story farmhouse with an attached bungalow can be seen in the background.

health.

With the creation of SITU Ivan found himself with more people, like myself, to entertain. He was besieged by journalists and broadcast media people to be interviewed. His fans sought him out, even though some of the local people seemed to have gently mis-directed those people they recognized as uninvited seekers of the famous author. He had local friends who were not famous, not writers, but were sincere and interesting people. Also knocking on his door, but not so often, were a few people who had their own strange passions and they had convinced themselves– incorrectly – that Ivan shared their passions.

Ivan loved to cook and would whip up large vats of Indonesian dishes in that farmhouse kitchen. Well, actually it took days to prepare those dishes. And then it took days to consume it all. Also just out the back door of the kitchen was a large barbecue.

Some distance from the back of the house a garage with two attached rooms provided what was called the Annex. It served for meetings, alternative living space, and to hold the library and files of the society.

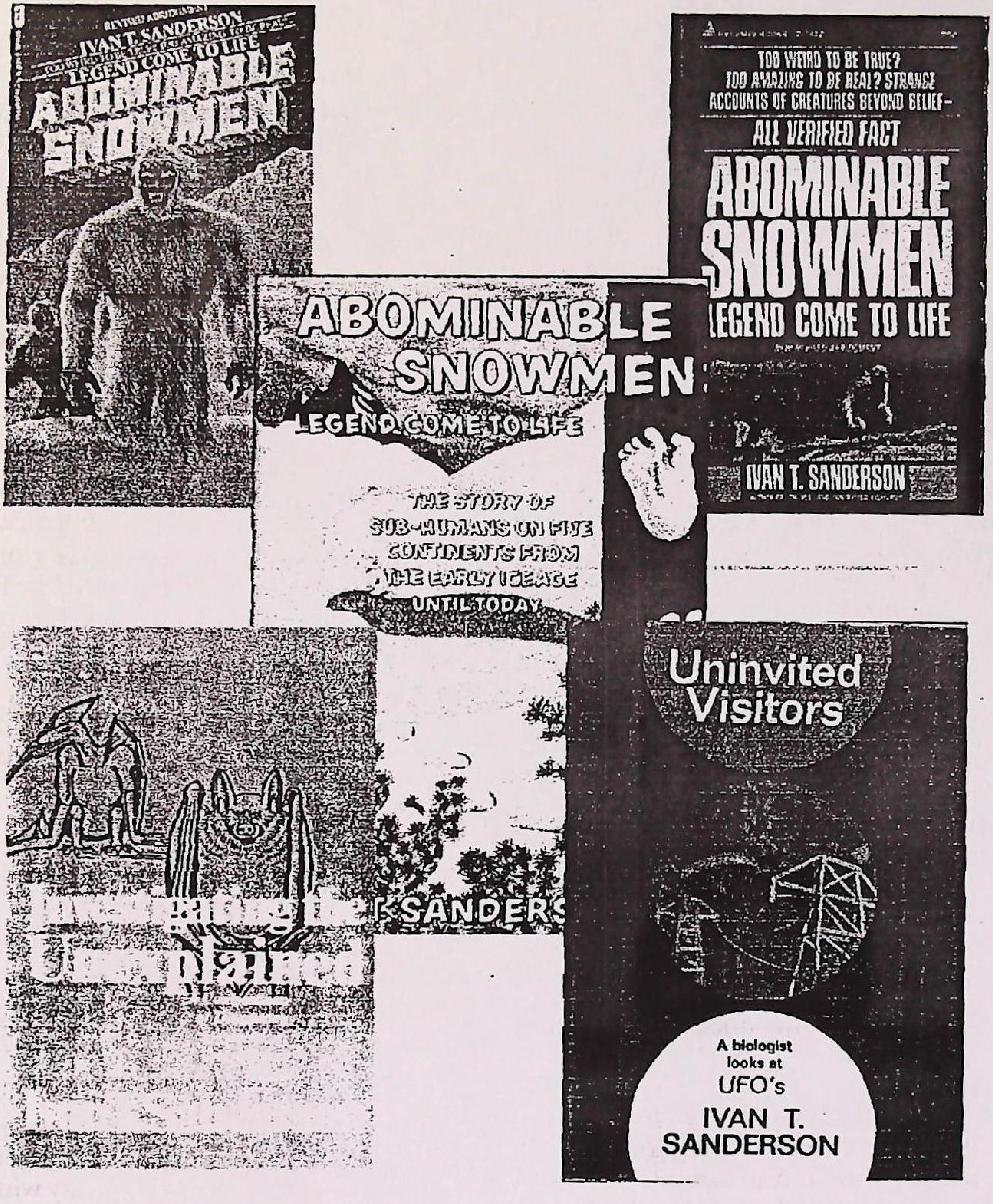
Behind the house was a garden and an old bus that served as a laboratory. Much further back beyond the Annex on the property was a second bus body that served as a place for storage.

Ivan had created his own wetland on his property. He had two dams built on a small creek. A swamp developed behind the first dam. And the small area between the first and second dams became his swimming pond. Thus he had a place to swim at a fraction of the cost to have a swimming pool built. One of his neighbors, the Shotwells, had looked into getting a pool constructed, and the cost was enormous.

Ivan had plans to establish a nature preserve with his 8 acres and adjoining properties. He would have acquired the lands along the creek that ran along Ivan Road. This vision did not materialize however. He couldn't accumulate the needed funds. He was a successful author, it is true. But authors have been and remain at the bottom of the food chain in the publishing world. Everyone else in the business -- his agent, the editors, the illustrators, the printers, etc.-- are supposed to earn a living wage. But the writer is expected to get by on whatever comes out at the end of the process in fractional royalties. If an illustrator adds a couple of lines to an author's illustration, a healthy fee is charged and taken out of the writer's ultimate portion. And so on.

There is nothing unique in Ivan's circumstances. Some twentieth century authors fared worse when producing worthy books. A small and flat fee per book was all they got for their trouble.

Some people have dismissed Ivan as an expatriate raconteur who bamboozled the Yankees with a Scottish accent and a wealth of suspect stories. But as one who knew him, heard many of his stories, and has looked at the sweep of his literary output I have to say that judgment strikes me as short-sighted and smacking of


IVAN T. SANDERSON
LEGEND COME TO LIFE
ABOMINABLE SNOWMEN
ABOMINABLE SNOWMEN
LEGEND COME TO LIFE
THE STORY OF SUB-HUMANS ON FIVE CONTINENTS FROM THE EARLY ICE AGE UNTIL TODAY
SANDERS
TOO WEIRD TO BE TRUE? TOO AMAZING TO BE REAL? STRANGE ACCOUNTS OF CREATURES BEYOND BELIEF—
ALL VERIFIED FACT
ABOMINABLE SNOWMEN
LEGEND COME TO LIFE
IVAN T. SANDERSON
Investigating the Unexplained
Uninvited Visitors
A biologist looks at UFO's
IVAN T. SANDERSON

Sanderson turned to fortean topics for his articles and books. Collections of his articles were published as *"Things"* and *More "Things"*. His look at Unidentified Submerged Objects was titled *Invisible Residents*.

jealousy.

Ivan traveled a lot when he was young, an activity that tends to produce a lot of experiences, whether one is Ivan Sanderson or anyone else. He also was called into service during World War II into a branch of British intelligence -- another activity that tends to produce stories of some historical interest. After that he went to America and got into show business. Needless to say the years spent in that field gave him stories to tell. In 1959 a publisher financed his journey of 57,000 miles around the continent of North America. He went through a couple of station wagons and several companions in the process. The results were a book (*The Continent We Live On*) and again a number of stories about that remarkable trip.

Ivan was fond of talking about his colorful family. I did not write down his stories though I heard them more than once. Fortunately someone did. Ben Gross of the New York *Daily News* recorded some of Ivan's anecdotes in 1961. Such as this story of one of Ivan's favorite characters, his godfather James McKelvie.

> **My godfather, a stone and coal merchant, who was in charge of providing fuel for the Allies during World War I, was a friend of Marconi. Both had big yachts. They'd go to sea during the early days of this century in the stormiest of weather to communicate with each other by wireless. And later, he and Marconi experimented in long distance voice transmission and reception. [2]**

Ivan's mother, Stella Robertson, was a businesswoman. In 1918 she invested in a color television system devised by Dr. James L. Baird:

> **At that time, Dr. Baird lived on Firth Street, in Soho, London. He told my father and godfather about his invention; so my mother went to his studio to see the demonstration. What she saw was a boy on a propped-up bicycle. As he pedaled, the wheel turned, revolving four basic colors – red, blue, green, and yellow. Dr. Baird had a sort of magic lantern which shot a beam of light through these colors. Then my mother went to a room four houses away and there she could see what Dr. Baird was doing in his studio in full color. Of course, World War I was still on and nothing happened to Dr. Baird's system until some years later.**

Ivan also recounted to Gross how whisky had once been the drink of the poor in Scotland ("The wealthy confined themselves to fine wines and brandies imported from France"). And he told how Scottish fishermen who took plenty of whisky with them would trade that drink to people in New England who then enjoyed it for a penny per mug. Gross concluded his account with this passage:

> **"My ancestors, incidentally, were the first to bottle whisky and my family once owned the company which made Vat 69. But," Ivan added with a spirited sigh, "not today." [3]**

As a sample of Ivan's storytelling I would recommend his last book, *Green Silence*, which was published posthumously. It relates some of his travels as a young man and captures something of the atmosphere of what "an evening with Ivan" could be like.

Regrettably Ivan did not compile an autobiography before his death. Time ran out for him. In any case his life might have been too rich to allow one book to encompass it all.

Ivan was in British Naval Intelligence from 1937 to1943 and worked in the British Foreign Office from 1943 to 1947. I have a sample of his war-time experience in his own words that came about this way. In December of 1972 he had told me about buying some unusual catskins in Mexico in 1940. They had a ruff around the neck, among other peculiarities. I saw them as possibly related to the survival of *Panthera atrox*. The skins were subsequently ruined in a hurricane that struck where they had been stored. I asked Ivan to write the story down. He agreed to write it down longhand if I would type it up. And so he did and I typed it up. The story of the skins later was published in SITU's journal *Pursuit*. [4] But here is part of what he wrote that was omitted. He begins with the ostensible reason (i.e., his cover story) for his being a British zoologist on the loose in war-time.

> **The reason that I was wandering around Mexico at that time instead of fighting was that I had an "official" document clipped into my British passport stating that due to a recurrent kidney complaint brought on by till then incurable Oriental quartan malaria – which was just as true as that I was collecting these rats for the British Museum and the Field Museum Chicago. Actually, the Mexican authorities knew perfectly well what I was also doing and gave me every kind of tacit help because they were just waiting for the US to declare war on Germany so they could seize all their property which included banks, fincas, Air Lines, and God-knows-what-else.**
>
> **The Germans, on the other hand, had somehow got it into their heads – not without some terribly naive hinting on my part to some of their top agents, including Goering's cousin (aided by introductions from two Mexican agents, both newsgirls) that I was an expatriate avoider of the British conscription. As a result, they paid me handsomely to pin-point and map all the unmapped (of course apart from rivers) water sources in the drier areas from central Sonora through every state to Tehuantepec. A colleague did Chiapas (Thank God!).**
>
> **In this strange mix-up, I somehow managed to ingratiate myself with the famous Yakis, who were still then scalping gringos, and treating the Mexican officials like dirt. They had their own army called the Agraristas, magnificently trained, wearing uniforms of blue jean shirts and pants, sandals, heavy belts with a big bandelero, and armed with a good rifle and machete. They were all mounted; the Mexican army was**

> not. They had "Jefes" dotted about all over the central and western side of the country as, at the end of the Revolution, the Mexicans could not trust each other and they all suspected the Yaki Jefes of taking over, so they *made them all Generals* and bundled them off to an agrarian area of their choosing to run – whether it was Yaki territory or not; and, of course, except for an area of some 300 X 100 miles in Sonora it was *not*.
>
> After a time I learned that the "educated" families still wrote in an hieroglyphic or at least semi-hieratic text and kept in touch with each other throughout the length and breadth of the territory they ran. Messengers who could not read these went back and forth constantly, and I was privileged to be passed along and recommended by these. The reason, I believe, was that I made it very clear that I was not a Gringo nor a German with whom they had had trouble in W.W. I. Then I lived very simply, with my one bag of clothes and a cup and spoon, and a small wooden suitcase with my tools for trapping and skinning small animals all of which they could watch me do at night. Third, I had as little to do with the Mexican officials as possible. And fourth, the first Jefe that befriended me was a much more educated man than he let it be known to the Mexicans, whom he despised. He spoke two or three other Amerindian languages, he had spent a year as an officer under Pancho Villa in Mexico and had a working knowledge of both French and English, *and*, I discovered later, had been in the US ostensibly as a foreman of wetbacks! But above all he knew enough about world affairs to know the menace that the Japanese presented to their west coast, and put two and two together when I asked help in locating waterholes in arid areas, and spotted me as being on *OUR* side. They did not like the way the Japanese fishermen treated the Mexicans, including any of their people who happened to be on the coast there and they had definitely gained the impression that these people were both hostile and a menace to their people, quite apart from Mexico as a whole. This whole Yaki "bit" was, as a matter of fact, my personal discovery and it was from them that I got all my information. This I relayed to my next-up, via the Chinese, but that's another story.

When having a heated conversation in his living room about some fortean topic, Ivan was capable of exaggerating his position. But such lapses seldom made it into print because I would say Ivan was well aware that his writing would have a life that extended beyond his own. He could make mistakes and did make them. But they were honest ones that any of us might make when venturing into the uncharted fortean landscape. He sometimes chose topics that I would personally reject, but those disagreements do nothing to diminish the greater body of his work that continues to stand the test of time.

That test has shown us how right he was to collect and disseminate the stories of "Bigfoot" in the Pacific Northwest. The subject has now been acknowledged by professional scientists as a legitimate inquiry. Around the world similar topics --

included in his articles and his book on the mysterious primates -- have been found by others to be valid and are being pursued. It is the nature of fortean pursuits that their development and validation take many decades to evolve. [5]

One of his influences was to set free the personal knowledge that people carry around with them about their own experiences with strange and unexplained happenings. An example of the kind of correspondence that Ivan got in response to the publication of *Abominable Snowmen* is this letter. It came from Jane Pender who resided in Alexandria, Virginia, when she wrote this letter in 1963. "ABSM" was Ivan's shorthand for the kinds of hairy creatures in his book.

> **We have just returned from a visit with some Alaskan friends who now live in upstate New York. We had much talk about the ABSMs in Alaska. We were all delighted with Colp's strange story which seems to us to be quite factual both so far as the detail of the country and the occurrences. These stories are still current and we have all heard them within the last ten years. We have a friend in Fairbanks who has some information and we will contact him when we return. Parenthetically, he ought to be easy to find; his last address was the Fairbanks jail. He does know the Thomas Bay section intimately, however, since he spent much of his boyhood on his father's fishing boats.**
>
> **ABSM stories come from three areas of Alaska primarily. 1-Thomas Bay. These are all stories of horror and disappearances.**
>
> **2-Copper River and the area north and west of it..., which includes Tanacross, Tok Junction, Northway, etc, down to the Wrangell Mountains.... I am not sure that ABSM stories come from farther up toward the Yukon, but we do have friends at Eagle and Chicken who are well informed and we will inquire. This particular section of Alaska (N. and W. of the Copper) is in the lower Tanana drainage and is considered by anthropologists to be the most environmentally difficult in all of Alaska. It is heavily wooded, with sparse game and the lowest winter temperatures in the interior.... There have been reports of man size ABSMs down toward Gulkana and Copper Center.**
>
> **3-The third area is the Noatak, Kobuk, and Koyukuk headwaters. Though this appears to be rather far north, it is here that the Indians frighten their children with stories of "the Koyukukers" who are said to be responsible for everything bad that happens. These tales are current all along the Koyukuk and the Yukon. The Koyukukers are said to be very small people (3 or 4 foot high). They leave tracks, though a feature of them is that these people wear moccasins. We have a friend who spent some time with a survey crew on the Koyukuk in '57. He saw tracks and heard the stories. We will try to get an account from him. This area, by the way, is about 10,000 sq. miles of muskeg, swamp alder and scrub. There is said to be little game and the Indians do not hunt or live in it.**

> **The problem in Alaska is the immense size of the state, the small population; the conditions of bush travel; the existence of huge areas which, practically speaking, are totally unexplored. It is often difficult to sort out the bear stories from the ABSM stories, for there is a definite "like bear" feeling and the busy little blacks [bears] are man size or a bit smaller and all over the interior. "Bushman" stories are also current both among the Athabascans of the Yukon and the Eskimos. These, however, seem to us to have to do with what happens to the aberrants of the villages. They are driven out, but frequently do not go far, but live miserably in the wild, coming in to forage, thus giving rise to strange stories.**

The early history of Thomas Bay was told by Harry D. Colp in a book published by his heirs, *The Strangest Story Ever Told.* [6] This bay in the Alaskan panhandle was the entry point for prospectors (Colp among them) who had peculiar adventures in the interior. Ivan discussed Colp's account in *"Things"*.

Another famous topic attached to Ivan is the alleged existence of a photograph of a dead Thunderbird. This giant bird of American Indian legend has an extensive history of appearances in the mountainous regions of North America. No better record has been assembled than in north-central Pennsylvania. For this reason two of Ivan's acquaintances wanted to investigate the birds there in 1966. He loaned them his only copy of this picture and they failed to return it to him. This is no fuzzy bit of history. Their names are known for Ivan gave them in his writings. But they haven't said what happened to the picture. They have simply lost it.

This picture is an item that might have come to Ivan amid all that mail he received. Of course he didn't personally open every envelope. It appears entirely likely to me that when someone sent him this item some forty years ago, it was quickly separated from the envelope and any accompanying communication. Ivan never said where the picture came from. Perhaps he never even knew.

Some people have assumed that he had an 8 x 10 glossy picture that should have been treated as a family heirloom. This is entirely unlikely. Probably it was a poor quality photocopy typical of that period. Perhaps the source was not provided by the supplier or not evident on the item. Text accompanying the image – if any – might have been unreadable.

Other people came forward after Ivan announced its loss to say that they have seen this picture also. What bothers me is that people have put forth three different descriptions of that image supposed to show a large bird. This suggests to me that some people are entirely mistaken about having seen a real Thunderbird photograph. Dead birds held up or hung on fences have been pictured in nature books and encyclopedias, and people can too easily confuse something they did see with the elusive giant bird image. Or their memory might be wishful thinking.

In addition to those descriptions, people have also made claims about seeing a dead pterodactyl-like creature. This is an entirely different topic that simply adds to the confusion. Several hoaxed images with this theme have now been circulated.

Ivan had a long record of work in early television and radio programs. Many will still remember Ivan as the "animal man" on the Garry Moore Show. He would bring on some unusual animal and introduce it to the show's host. Ivan had a zoo along the Delaware River ("Ivan Sanderson's Jungle World"). It was hit by a fire in 1953 and was flooded out in 1955.

Ivan was a proud member of the American Federation of Televison and Radio Artists. He maintained his membership all his life. In his later years he was identified as "a specialty act." He made appearances on televison talk shows, where he would be interviewed by such hosts as Pierre Berton in Canada, Allan Burke in New York, Dick Cavett, and David Frost. He made an appearance on The Tonight Show on Christmas day of 1968 when Jack Jones was the guest host.

Ivan was involved in some celebrated cases like the Flatwoods monster report, the Patterson-Gimlin film, and the Minnesota Iceman exhibit. And he was the victim of some hoaxing too. As with the Florida Three-Toes reports of 1948. And the image of a faked Bigfoot track found its way into his book *Abominable Snowmen*.

In 1952 some fiery objects streaked across the Eastern skies. Such things are usually only meteors. But in this case the sites where two of the objects landed were immediately the scenes for encounters with extraordinary entities that defied easy explanation. Ivan investigated one of the apparent landings at Flatwoods, West Virginia. The case has been remembered ever since as the "Flatwoods Monster." His account appeared in *Uninvited Visitors*. A nearby encounter with a similar entity happened to a couple who were passing through the area. So the details of their experience became known much later. [7]

Ivan's articles on Bigfoot had inspired Roger Patterson to search diligently for evidence of this creature in the Pacific Northwest. Patterson and Robert Gimlin had a famous encounter with one in October of 1967. Ivan arranged for their film to be studied by professional anthropologists, and so the views of John Napier, W. C. Osman-Hill, and others appeared in his *Argosy* article. Also, he arranged for the British Broadcasting Corporation to use the film as part of a Bigfoot documentary.

The film was rejected as "impossible" by two men at the American Museum of Natural History, Harry Shapiro and Richard Van Gelder. Sanderson was no stranger to Van Gelder. When reviewing Roger Caras' book *Dangerous to Man* in 1965, Van Gelder took the time to criticize Caras for using Sanderson for advice on animal classifications. [8] This particular kind of criticism is a favorite one for professional scientists. They trot it out often. Scientists spend a lot of time renaming and adjusting classifications to the point that they don't agree among themselves, let alone with science writers who might dare to have their own sources.

In 1948 Ivan Sanderson went to Florida to investigate reports of unusual three-toed tracks that had turned up on sandy beaches. He walked into the middle of a hoax that was confessed to many years later. In 1988 we were told the local police suspected a hoax all along because of who was making the reports. Somehow this was not mentioned to Ivan. The whole episode is a cautionary tale for cryptozoologists. If events are strictly local and not part of an established continuum of historical events, the likelihood of a hoax is high.

When preparing his book *Abominable Snowmen* Ivan unknowingly used a fake Bigfoot track to create an imprint and to illustrate his book. While he was suspicious of Ray Wallace, as noted by Loren Coleman in 1995, he did not have proof of any culpability. Also the recognition of fake tracks by Steve Matthes (in Tom Slick's employ) in 1960 appears not to have been shared with Ivan or anyone else at the time. So one of the commonly found fake tracks was used by Ivan to illustrate his book. The book itself does not identify the origin of that imprint. Also Ivan used an impression of that fake in a display case as a visual aid for some years.

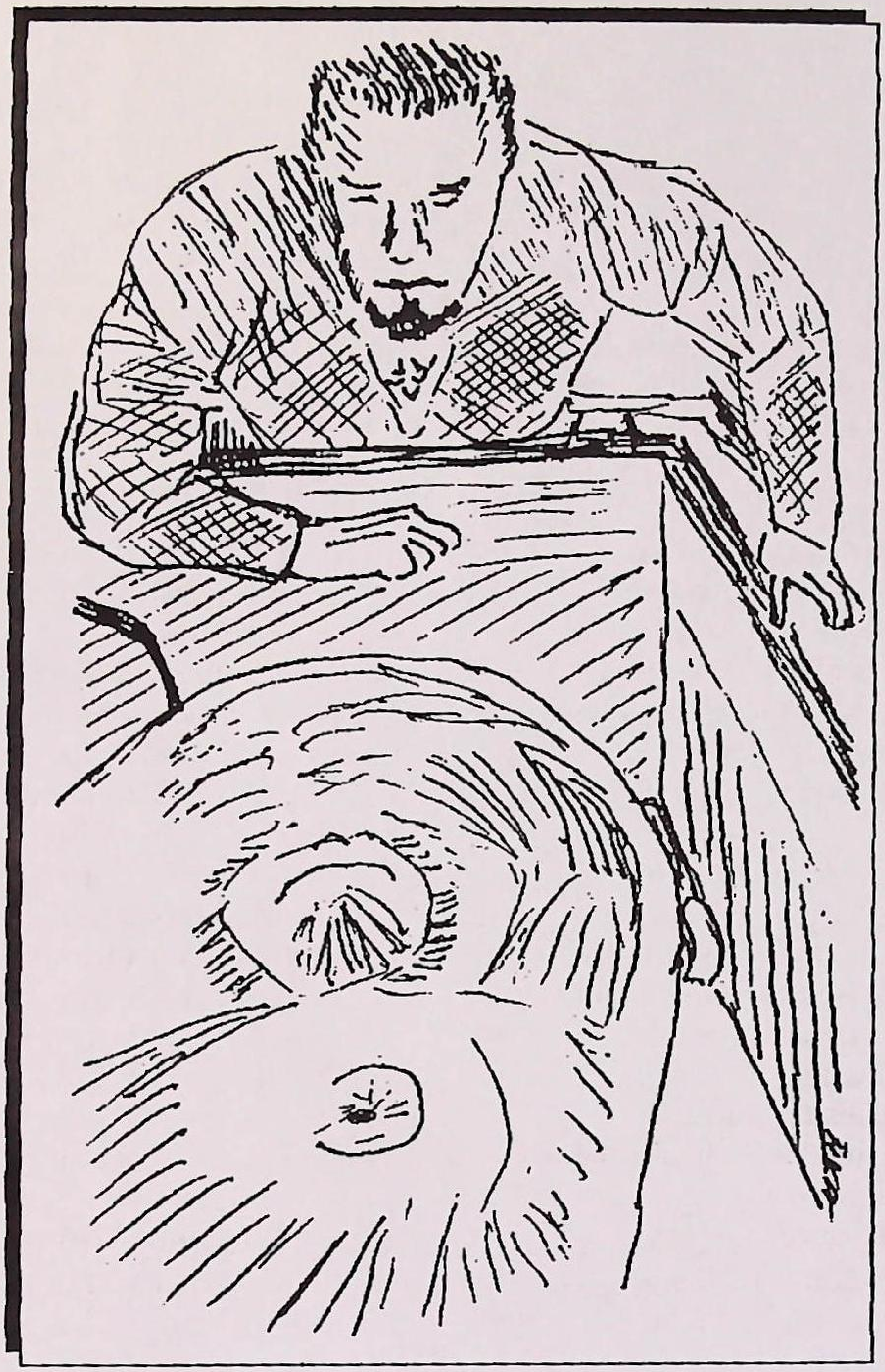
Here is a word on the origin of Ivan's fake, for anyone who might notice the following. An illustration of its imprint appeared in *Pursuit* for July 1971 along with a book review. There its origin was identified as the Fraser River in BC. This has to be a mistaken recollection some ten years after the book was written. There were no preserved tracks from that location back when Ivan was out in BC. If such had been found he would have said so in his book, just as he described crossing the Fraser River to visit with the Chapman family. I have queried John Green about this imprint. He thinks he probably gave a copy of a cast of a track from California to Ivan. That would be the origin of what Ivan was using for years afterward.

Ivan Sanderson and Bernard Heuvelmans had the extraordinary experience of coming within inches of proof of their common assertion that primitive man-like creatures survive into the modern day. They were powerless to preserve the evidence however. Their lengthy descriptions and some photographs survive, and those records will one day vindicate the identity and the genuineness of what they saw. The find was labeled the "Minnesota Iceman" only because the corpse of this hairy creature was kept in winter quarters in that state. Its story has been told often. [9]

Some people put their confidence in the version of its history given by Tom Hall writing in the Chicago Tribune *Sunday Magazine*. [10] Hall, however, was bamboozled by the exhibitor Frank Hansen into buying into a contrived story about killing his exhibit himself in northern Minnesota. Hansen had some old friends support his claim to have kept it in his freezer. One of them later confessed that he was only doing a favor for Hansen by supporting that story.

Tom Hall made an issue out of Sanderson coming close to significance only by having his book *Abominable Snowmen* on the library shelf next to the works of George Schaller. Time has delivered up this twist. In 2003 George Schaller was among the professional scientists coming around to the viewpoint that one of the primary topics in that book was actually quite valid for science to be pursuing. [11]

Sanderson and Bernard Heuvelmans met face-to-face for the first time in 1968. The Belgian Heuvelmans was visiting Sanderson in New Jersey when word



Ivan Sanderson came within inches of the physical evidence that would have vindicated his most famous assertion – that large hairy men known only from fossil remains still survive. He and Bernard Heuvelmans could only make drawings and photographs of what they saw in December of 1968. The corpse then disappeared to be replaced by a well-executed model. Only when another specimen of this kind is obtained will the nature of the "Iceman" be recognized.

of the Iceman exhibit first reached them.

The relationship between Sanderson and Bernard Heuvelmans went sour after the examination of the "Minnesota Iceman." As Ivan's wife, Alma, put it to me, "It was the end of a beautiful friendship." Heuvelmans sold his story and pictures to the Manchester *Guardian* in April of 1969. He didn't tell Ivan about this. Sanderson's name did not appear in the news stories that first told of the existence of the unusual corpse. Sanderson first learned about the release of the story when he got an angry phone call from the exhibitor, Frank Hansen.

Sanderson died in 1973. Heuvelmans lived on until 2001. He carried on a subtle campaign to undermine Sanderson's reputation.

False statements about Ivan can be found in the works of Peter Costello. In *The Magic Zoo* published in 1979 that author wrote: "his last years were clouded by bizarre behaviour, which was partly explained by his death in 1973 from a brain tumour." [12]

Again in telling the story of the "Minnesota Iceman" Costello chose to use these phrases in his characterization of Sanderson: "sensationalistic approach to scientific subjects," "could hardly utter a sentence that was not a gross exaggeration" and "brain tumour" (again). [13] This is rubbish. Costello was in no position to know what he was saying. But Costello here was only the mouthpiece for Bernard Heuvelmans' campaign to reduce the reputation of Sanderson. After their falling out in the matter of the Iceman affair, Heuvelmans saw Sanderson as a rival to his own reputation in the field of cryptozoology. One can conclude from his behavior that Heuvelmans was desirous of the title of "father of cryptozoology" and sought to marginalize the work of men such as Philip Henry Gosse (1810-1888), Willy Ley (1906-1969), and Sanderson who wrote widely on topics in "romantic zoology" as his contemporaries or before him.

So we find Heuvelmans using the outlet of the irregular journal *Cryptozoology* put out by Richard Greenwell to further his campaign when writing about "The Birth and Early History of Cryptozoology." Gosse is given inadequate mention. Sanderson and Ley are submerged in a "wave of 20th century authors inspired by the problem of still undiscovered animals." And later Sanderson is singled out for mention for having written "a rather sensation-seeking article." [14]

On the other side of this feud, Ivan Sanderson had a few things to say about Bernard Heuvelmans. None of them were put into print to my knowledge. They were only passed along as anecdotes by word of mouth. An example was that Heuvelmans had been a less than admirable houseguest, running up a phone bill and various other complaints.

An incident witnessed by Frank Ullrich, the geologist quoted by Heuvelmans on the Iceman, was repeated. Ullrich and Heuvelmans were in Belize at a hotel when Heuvelmans was told they had no room for him. The reported response was this vociferous declaration repeated over and over: "You must have a room for me! I am the great Dr. Heuvelmans!" While it sounds like a burst of egotism, such a display might have only been his tactic to lobby the hotel staff for some accommodation.

The chief charge that was made was far more serious. Heuvelmans' claim to have a doctorate was considered spurious. He claimed to have gotten his degree at the Free University in Brussels in 1939. Bu the records for that period had been destroyed. It seems that he had over the years given two different topics as the subject of his doctoral thesis. He had settled on the teeth of the aardvark, presumably because he would have had to actually write a thesis at some point. The missing university records would not be an excuse for his not having a copy of the thesis. Without those university records the issue appears to be unresolvable.

I was at the Sanderson farm during the last months of Ivan's life. When I first visited with him he and his first wife, Alma, were both in good health, but Alma had since died. He had remarried with his long-time assistant Marion L. Fawcett. She had changed her name to Sabina W. Sanderson. This caused some concern among loyal SITU members who were wondering what happened to Marion until the matter was explained.

Ivan had been diagnosed as having cancer in his abdomen. He smoked cigarettes so they are likely to have played a part in his illness. He was treated at Monroe County General Hospital in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. He discussed experimental treatments with his doctor as well as taking radiation treatments. For those he went to a hospital in Allentown.

Near the end of 1972 he had a fall in his bedroom that gave him a concussion. That event and the drugs he was taking caused a couple of interviews with visitors that did not go well. Ivan probably did not say no often enough when people wanted to interview him when he was ill. I was present during one of these interviews when Ivan was obviously not fully coherent and was in no shape for a visitor. But it would be mistaken to think that anyone could tell Ivan what to do.

On a second occasion two other visitors had arrived. One was a member of SITU and the other was a journalist of sorts who wrote about strange phenomena. This second guy was telling the member and myself about his recent adventures in Europe with claims of UFOs landing at his feet and so on. His stories were so unbelievable that I was glad there was someone else there to react to him. I was speechless. But Ivan said he liked the guy and the two of them eventually went off for Ivan to be interviewed. Meanwhile I assisted the member with his needs in the Annex.

That interview was a big mistake. How big was demonstrated only after Ivan's death. In 1973 a tribute to Ivan was given on the Barry Farber radio show. That person called into the show and falsely claimed to have been summoned by Ivan at the time of his death to be interviewed. He then played excerpts from the interview done in December of 1972 that were embarrassing to say the least. Ivan was obviously loopy from his concussion and drugs but people will not have understood this.

Barry Farber was later informed of this deception. I simply don't know if any penalty for the lies was paid by that writer whose name I don't care to repeat. I know he did not go on to any great fame in the fields he was dabbling in at that time. He is now deceased, and was described then as a "New York media personality."

Ivan had frequent visitors during his last months. His good friend Walter McGraw did not visit, but the two were in constant contact during that period by phone. Roy Pinney, an author and photographer, came by. Russ Kinne, a photographer, flew into visit in his small plane. He asked about Bigfoot and later wrote an article on the subject for *Smithsonian*. Quentin Keynes showed up driving an exotic red automobile. Charles Berlitz visited twice. John Keel stopped by also, but because he did not call ahead Ivan and I were away at the time in Stroudsburg.

Ivan succumbed to cancer in February of 1973. He died just before midnight. I first called the state police barracks in Blairstown and told them that Ivan had died. They said they would send out some policemen. Ivan was donating his body to medical studies so I called the given number for a location in southern New Jersey. They would pick up the body after all the local arrangements were finished so I had to call them back after they were arranged. Then I called the county coroner. I couldn't get him. When I called back later his son told me the coroner had no intention of coming out at that time of day. I also called a local ambulance service and then a local funeral home. They came to pick up the body.

I called the state police again and learned they couldn't find the farm. I understood why. New Jersey rotated its men so that they worked different parts of the state. They didn't know the territory that well. I gave them explicit directions how to drive from the barracks to the farm. Eventually two state policemen arrived.

After three hours on the phone the arrangements were set. His body went to the hospital in Belvidere. There it would be picked up for medical research. I then called Allan Noe, a local friend of the family, to tell him of Ivan's death. He agreed to drive Ivan's widow to the hospital the next day where she had to put in an appearance.

The next day I was on the phone telling people the news. I called Walter McGraw, Ivan's agent Ollie Swan, Hans Stefan Santesson, and many others. By the time I got to Mike Jarmus, who still does a radio show out of New Jersey, he had seen the story come over a newswire. Some papers ran obituaries. The *New York Times* ran one that seemed to contain a lot of errors and looked like something written much earlier.

Eventually the time came for me to leave. There were drastic changes taking place all around at that time. The neighbors were subdividing, and new houses were going up. Just over the hill from the Sanderson place Interstate-80 was marching to its completion through northwestern New Jersey. Now the whole region would be speedily reached from the metropolis to the east, where everyone remarked on the

the cloud of pollution that hung over New York City. I have never been back to that location in Warren County. It remains unchanged in my memory.

But I have spent a lot of time since then in the world that Ivan Sanderson opened up for me. The ever-expanding boundaries of the fortean landscape are filled with strange animals and unexplained events. The animals appear bizarre until put into a historical context. The odd events over time seem less remarkable as they too have a history and explanations seem possible. But the mysteries seem to be without end, and that's fine with me.

NOTES

1. John Stuart Martin, author and one-time editor at *Time* Magazine, was born in Winnetka, IL, in 1900 and died at Phillipsburg, NJ. Wildlife photographer Leonard Lee Rue III has authored over a dozen books. Among them are *Furbearing Animals of North America* and *The Deer of North America*. Fred Meagher was the artist for the Broken Arrow cards with an American Indian theme that once were distributed with Shredded Wheat.
2. Ben Gross, "Abominable Snowmen? Yes, Says Ivan Sanderson," New York *Daily News*, December 3, 1961.
3. Ben Gross, "Scotch Was the Poor Man's Drink," New York *Daily News*, November 26, 1961.
4. Ivan T. Sanderson, "More New Cats?" *Pursuit*, April 1973.
5. See examples discussed in Mark A. Hall, "Why Nothing Gets Solved in One Lifetime," *Wonders* 8(2):54-63 (June 2003).
6. Harry D. Colp, *The Strangest Story Ever Told* (NY: Exposition Press, 1953). Also reprinted by the Petersburg (Alaska) Press in 1966.
7. Mark A. Hall, "Mysteries of West Virginia," *Wonders* 6(4):115-9 (December 2001).
8. Richard G. Van Gelder, "Dedicated to Mammals," *Natural History* 74(4):6 (April 1965).
9. Mark A. Hall, *Living Fossils* (Wilmington, NC: Mark A Hall Publications, 1999), 69-86.
10. Tom Hall, "Tracking the Minnesota Monster," Chicago Tribune *Sunday Magazine*, 24 October 1971.
11. Theo Stein, "Bigfoot believers: Legitimate scientific study of legend gains backing of top primate experts," Denver *Post,* 5 January 2003.
12. Peter Costello, *The Magic Zoo* (NY: St. Martins, 1979), 22-3.
13. Peter Costello, "The Minnesota Iceman Mystery," *The Unexplained Mysteries of Mind, Time and Space* (1982) Volume 9 Issue 98.
14. Bernard Heuvelmans, "The Birth and Early History of Cryptozoology," *Cryptozoology* 3:9, 17, 20 (1984).

The Works of Ivan Terence Sanderson (1911-1973)

Books

1. Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life (1961) Philadelphia: Chilton.
2. Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life, revised abridgment (1961, 1968), NY: Pyramid Books paperback; NY: Jove/HBJ paperback edition (1977).
3. Animal Tales: An Anthology of Animal Literature of all Countries (1946) NY: Knopf.
4. Animal Treasure (1937) NY: Viking.
5. Animals Nobody Knows (1940) NY: Viking.
6. Caribbean Treasure (1939) NY: Viking.
7. The Continent We Live On (1961) Random House.
8. The Dynasty of Abu (1962) NY: Knopf.
9. Follow the Whale (1956) Boston: Little, Brown.
10. Green Silence: The Story of the Making of a Naturalist (1974) NY: David McKay.
11. How to Know the American Mammals (1951) Boston: Little Brown; New American Library.
12. Investigating the Unexplained: A Compendium of Disquieting Mysteries of the Natural World (1972) Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.
13. Invisible Residents: A Disquisition Upon Certain Matters Maritime, and the Possibility of Intelligent Life Under the Waters of This Earth (1970) NY: World; NY: Avon Books paperback edition (1973).
14. Invisible Residents: Startling Evidence for the Possibility of Intelligent Life Underwater by a Distinguished Naturalist and Scientist, Fifth Printing with a new Introduction (1973) NY: Crowell.
15. Ivan Sanderson's Book of Great Jungles (with David Loth) (1965) NY: Messner.
16. John and Juan in the Jungle (1953) Dodd, Mead (fiction).
17. Living Mammals of the World (1955) Hanover House.
18. Living Treasure (1941) NY: Viking.
19. The Monkey Kingdom: An Introduction to the Primates (1957) Garden City, NY: Hanover House. Second Printing 1963 by Chilton Books.
20. More "Things" (1969) NY: Pyramid Books paperback.
21. Mystery Schooner (1944) - pen name Terence Roberts - NY: Viking, "Illustrated by Ivan T. Sanderson" (fiction).
22. Report on the Status Quo (1955) - pen name Terence Roberts - NY: Merlin Press (fiction).
23. The Silver Mink (1952) Boston: Little, Brown (fiction).
24. "Things" (1967) NY: Pyramid Books paperback.
25. This Treasured Land (and the Editors of *Country Beautiful*) (1966) NY: Putnam.
26. Uninvited Visitors: A Biologist Looks at UFOs (1967) Cowles Education Corp.

Periodical Non-Fiction

27. 1939 May "In Tropic Tree-tops" **Animal and Zoo Magazine.**
28. 1940 Vol. XXIV Part 7, "The Mammals of the North Cameroons" **Transactions of the Zoological Society of London,** pages 723-725.
29. 1940 May "In Refutation of Mr. A. Loveridge on *Animal Treasure*" **Scientific Monthly.**
30. 1941 March "We Meet a Snake" **Yale Review.**
31. 1941 June "The Tree Volcano" **Blue Book.**
32. 1941 July "These Tropical Arcadias" **Scribner's Commentator.**
33. 1941 August "Foreigners See Our Films" **Atlantic Monthly.**
34. 1943 November "Rima, the Capooa" **Nature Magazine** (Washington, DC).
35. 1944 June-July "Teamwork in Nature" **Nature Magazine** (Washington, DC).
36. 1944 July 15 "The Mystery of Migration" **Saturday Evening Post.**
37. 1946 June 1 "Nature's Neon Sign" **Saturday Evening Post.**
38. 1947 January "Thar She Blows!" **Nature Magazine** (Washington, DC).
39. 1947 March 8 "Don't Scoff at Sea Monsters" **Saturday Evening Post.**
40. 1948 January 3 "There Could Be Dinosaurs" **Saturday Evening Post.**
41. 1948 February 9 "Cave of the Bats" **Senior Scholastic.**
42. 1948 March 6 "Mysteries of the Owl" **Saturday Evening Post.**
43. 1948 August "How Large is Life" **Science Illustrated.**
44. 1948 August 28 "Misunderstood Monarch" **Saturday Evening Post.**
45. 1948 December "The What-Is-Its of the Sea" **True.**
46. 1949 Vol. CXIX "A Brief Review of the Mammals of Suriname (Dutch Guiana)" **Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London,** pages 755-789.
47. 1949 February "Mysteries of Animal Energy" **Coronet.**
48. 1949 April 10 "Nature's Nightmares" **This Week Magazine.**
49. 1950 Vol. 5 No. 2 "Marmosets, Nature's Imps" **Zoo Life.**
50. 1950 April 15 "Memories of a Supreme Court Justice" **Saturday Review of Literature.**
51. 1950 May "The Abominable Snowman" **True.**
52. 1950 July "The Universe Nobody Knows" **True.**
53. 1951 June "The Tracks" **True.**
54. 1951 August "Through Hell for Podogona" **Argosy.**
55. 1951 August 18 "The Human Minority" **Saturday Evening Post.**
56. 1953 February 21 "The Biggest Sleepyheads in the World" (hibernation) **Saturday Evening Post.**
57. 1953 October 24 "The Animals Have it on Us" **Saturday Evening Post.**
58. 1953 November 21 "Stubborn Jumper" (a review of *Kangaroo*) **Saturday Review of Literature.**

59. 1954 "World of Warm Blood" (a review of *Natural History of Mammals*) **Saturday Review of Literature.**

60. 1957 February "An Introduction to Ufology" **Fantastic Universe.**

61. 1957 August "UFO - Friend or Foe" **Fantastic Universe.**

62. 1957 November "What Pilots a UFO?" **Fantastic Universe.**

63. 1957 December "Comments from a Scientist: A Note to C. M. Kornbluth" **Fantastic Universe.**

64. 1958 February "Continents in Space" **Fantastic Universe.**

65. 1958 May "We'll Never Catch Them" **Fantastic Universe.**

66. 1958 September "Man-made UFO" **Fantastic Universe.**

67. 1959 January "Now Meet the Nonterrestrial" **Fantastic Universe.**

68. 1959 October "The Abominable Snowman" **Fantastic Universe.**

69. 1959 November 28 "Book in the News" (a review of *The Desperate People*) **Saturday Review of Literature.**

70. 1959 December "Strange Story of America's Abominable Snowman" **True.**

71. 1959 December "More About the Abominable Snowman" **Fantastic Universe.**

72. 1960 January 16 "Riddle of the Frozen Giants" **Saturday Evening Post.**

73. 1960 February "There is an Abominable Snowman" **Fantastic Universe.**

74. 1960 March "New Look at America's Mystery Giant" **True.**

75. 1960 March "The Abominable Coalman" **Fantastic Universe.**

76. 1960 May "A Passion for Ivory" **Horizon.**

77. 1960 December "A-H-H B-L-O-O-W-S" **American Heritage.**

78. 1960 December "Life?" (as Terence Roberts) **Journal of the Interplanetary Exploration Society.**

79. 1961 April "The Ultimate Hunt" **Sports Afield.**

80. 1961 July "Space Hazards" **Journal of the Interplanetary Exploration Society.**

81. 1961 December "Non-Cuvierian Cataclysms" **Journal of the Interplanetary Exploration Society.**

82. 1961 December "Space and Size" (as Gunnar Höglund) **Journal of the Interplanetary Exploration Society.**

83. 1962 Vol. XVIII "Human Primitives or Relic Submen in South America" **Genus.**

84. 1962 March "Sir Edmund Hillary's Scalp" **Fate.**

85. 1962 August "Monster on the Beach" **Fate.**

86. 1962 November "Wudewasa – The Furry Men of Europe" **Fate.**

87. 1963 Vol. XIX "Some Preliminary Notes on Traditions of Submen in Arctic and Subarctic North America" **Genus.**

88. 1963 February "Could Ancient Sculptors Soften Stone?" **Fate.**

89. 1963 May "Atta, the Telepathic, Teleporting Ant" **Fate.**

90. 1963 September "Let's Investigate Flying Rocks" **Fate.**

91. 1963 September "I Married a Witch" (as Aidan Van Alm) **Fate.**
92. 1964 January "Sea Serpents and Watchamacallits" **Fate.**
93. 1964 April "Mariners, Beware!" **The Lookout.**
94. 1964 July "Traveling Pinwheels of Tropic Seas" **Fate.**
95. 1964 September "Forteans of the World, Unite!" **Fate.**
96. 1964 November "The Big Lake Monster Hunt" **Fate.**
97. 1965 July "Australia's Strange New Sea Monster" **True.**
98. 1965 August 8 "Animals in Town" **This Week Magazine.**
99. 1965 October "Haitian Hallucination" **Fate.**
100. 1966 March "Something Landed in Pennsylvania" **Fate.**
101. 1966 May "Suspended Animation- Wherein Life Follows Death" **Fate.**
102. 1966 July "The One True Batman" **Fate.**
103. 1966 December "RAF Report on Loch Ness Monster Photos" **Fate.**
104. 1967 Vol. XXIII "The Wudewasa or Hairy Primitives of Ancient Europe" **Genus.**
105. 1967 January "Monster Hunting" **Saga.**
106. 1967 March "Australia's New Sea Monster" **Argosy.**
107. 1967 December "That Forgotten Monster – Old Three Toes (I)" **Fate.**
108. 1968-1973 *Pursuit* (Columbia, NJ) editor, including some signed articles.
109. 1968 January "That Forgotten Monster – Old Three Toes (II)" **Fate.**
110. 1968 February "First Photos of Bigfoot, California's Legendary Abominable Snowman" **Argosy.**
111. 1968 April "More Evidence that Bigfoot Exists" **Argosy.**
112. 1968 May "The Great Australian Monster Mystery" **Fate.**
113. 1968 August "The Spreading Mystery of the Bermuda Triangle" **Argosy.**
114. 1968 November "The Five Weirdest Wonders of the World" **Argosy.**
115. 1969 Vol. XXV "Preliminary Description of the External Morphology of What Appeared to be the Fresh Corpse of a Hitherto Unknown Form of Living Hominid" **Genus.**
116. 1969 February "Visitors from Outer Space" **Argosy.**
117. 1969 April "Wisconsin's Abominable Snowman" **Argosy.**
118. 1969 May "The Missing Link" **Argosy.**
119. 1969 June "The Backster Effect" **Argosy.**
120. 1969 November "This 'Airplane" is More Than 1000 Years Old!" **Argosy.**
121. 1970 January "I See by the Papers" **Fate.**
122. 1970 March "UFOs Under Sea?" **Argosy.**
123. 1970 July "Alaska's Sea Monster" **Argosy.**
124. 1970 August "Mysterious 'Monuments' on the Moon" **Argosy.**
125. 1970 December "Two Loch Ness Monsters?" **Argosy.**
126. 1970 December "Unraveling the Mystery of the Zodiac" **Saga.**
127. 1971 January "America's 'Third Class Dragon'" **Fate.**

128. 1971 June "Mysterious Saltwater Saucer Bases" **Saga.**
129. 1971 July "Unidentified Aquatic Objects" **Saga.**
130. 1971 September "Tasmanian Globster" **Saga.**
131. 1972 "Twelve Devil's Graveyards Around the World" **Saga.**
132. 1983 March "OOPTHS! O-O-P-T-H-S!" **Fate.**

Periodical Fiction

133. 1960 January "Pickup" (as Aidan Van Alm) **Fantastic Universe.**
134. 1962 April "Black Mystery" (as Terence Roberts) **The Saint Mystery Magazine.**
135. 1963 June "Black Mercury" (as Terence Roberts) **The Saint Mystery Magazine.**
136. 1966 August "Black Genii" (as Terence Roberts) **The Saint Mystery Magazine.**
137. 1967 March "Black Allies" (as Terence Roberts) **The Saint Mystery Magazine.**

Other

138. 1944 Illustrations to *Treks Across the Veldt* by Theodore J. Waldeck (NY: Viking).
139. 1958 *Belgian Congo* - American Geographical Society - Around the World Program booklet.
140. 1958 *Surinam* (revised in 1963) – American Geographical Society - Around the World Program booklet.
141. 1958 *Living Mammals of the World in Color* Hanover House.
142. 1962 Introduction to *Complete Book of Cave Exploration* by Roy Pinney.
143. 1962 Introduction to *Loch Ness Monster* by Tim Dinsdale.
144. 1966 Introduction to *Strange Guests* by Brad Steiger
145. 1967 Introduction to *Animal Kitabu* by JeanPierre Hallet.
146. 1968 Introduction to *Encounters with Aliens* ed. by George Earley.
147. 1968 Introduction to *The Great Orm of Loch Ness* by F. W. Holiday.
148. 1970 Introduction to *Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain* by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder.

Note

There is a collection of Ivan T. Sanderson's papers at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The items are correspondence, drawings, diaries, notebooks (restricted), and photographs. There are over 17,000 items (over 27 linear feet) obtained by purchases and donations in 1977, 1983, and 2000.

The Acambaro Collection and More

by Mark A. Hall

The mystery surrounding the village of Acambaro in the nation of Mexico might best be presented by inverting the usual presentation of such a long-standing puzzle. A large number of artifacts of incomparable appearance have turned up there and in one other location in Mexico. Rather than first describing the events of recent decades that have served to unveil the artifacts and their controversial appearance, I will begin with the probable answer to the origin of the marvelous assemblage of objects found near Acambaro and San Miguel de Allende. With a good idea of this provenance the reader will be better able to suffer through the twists and turns of the history of the twentieth century response to their discovery.

The story begins untold thousands of years ago. Mankind was finding its way into the New World of the Americas from the Old World. Some tens of thousands of years ago people related to the Amurians of northeastern Asia probably made their way into what we now call North America. These people were physically the ancestors of what we are today calling the "Kennewick People." The Kennewick skeleton was found in Washington. Finds in the states of Washington, Nevada, and elsewhere prove that ancient and distinctive humans preceded the American Indians. [1] Quite probably distant relatives of the ancient humans in Europe also made their way into North America across the North Atlantic Ocean when conditions were suitable. The very latest archaeological finds in the eastern USA are tending to support such an incursion into the New World. These pre-Indian peoples spread throughout the Americas.

In the period of 18,000 to 35,000 years ago the prime living space of the American northern hemisphere was found in a band across what we call today Mexico and the Caribbean. I have dubbed this geological period "Earth Minus One" in a previous discussion of True Polar Wander. [2] Mexico was then in the temperate zone. A moderate climate would have been conducive to the most reliable supply of flora and fauna to support people in that era. Until such time as remains of these people are found *in situ* and are reliably dated, their existence remains hypothetical. But their presence is implied by logic and by the reported finds of skeletons in Mexico and Central America. Some of them were extraordinarily large skeletons that have been subsequently lost. [3] Those lost finds suggest that it was indeed this part of North America where both early humans and their very distant relatives the True Giants were once most numerous. When we seek the fossil remains of that era it is in the soil and caves of this region that we should be looking.

The Kennewick People and the True Giants are two groups among others that preceded the American Indians into the New World. To be as clear as it can be said, the Kennewick People and the American Indians would be most recent arrivals because the other groups (True Giants, Neo-Giants, etc.) are of much older lineages and so would have likely come to the New World much earlier than the last 30,000 years. In competition for most of this living space, the humans simply won out. That competition would have been waged largely by the Kennewick People.

In these circumstances we find the Kennewick People to be the most likely to be related to the creation of sophisticated artifacts. For they were *Homo sapiens* like ourselves. They varied in some minor physical characteristics and they possessed their own cultural ideas. This last category of differences is the one that seemed to have placed them at odds with all the groups of American Indians that came later.

The geological upheaval that ushered in the period of "Earth Zero" (from 18,000 years ago to the present) might have buried the various artifacts of such peoples. The upshot here is that they are a possible source for complex artifacts created in circumstances quite different from what we know to have existed in our present geological regime. The objects would reflect that world, not the present.

Then along came the American Indians. A major transition in the character of human occupation of the New World took place some eight to twelve thousand years ago. There is physical evidence of conflict in the very body of the Kennewick Man that turned up in 1996. What happened was that the Kennewick People had tamed the New World over a period of tens of thousands of years and then in swept the American Indians who replaced the Kennewick People almost entirely. The only recognized physical stock of humans like them alive today is found in northern Japan. The "Hairy Ainu" have always been noted to be a unique example of the human stock, and now we know why.

High civilizations evolved among the American Indians. We have been rightly fascinated by the rise of the Olmecs, the Aztecs, the Mayans, as well as the emergence in South America of advanced cultures culminating in the Incan empire. With the rise of advanced culture and the sophistication of scientific inquiry that would go along with that advance it is possible that the people of those times could have developed a curiosity about what went before them just as we have developed our study of a vanished past. We have amassed collections of artifacts of great age. We have built museums to store and display the remnants of past peoples.

It is possible that the Aztecs found traces of past civilizations as they populated Mexico. If they found artifacts buried in the soil, thus obviously of some age, they would have been inclined to amass collections just as we have in our time. In their circumstances they could have scoured the landscape in their pursuit of pre-Aztec recovery programs. They could have removed the artifacts from their original sites, cleaned them up, and gathered them into the Aztec version of a museum.

One likely source for such pre-Aztec antiquities would be the Kennewick People who were the earliest-arriving *Homo sapiens* for whom we have a record. Those people might have also evolved into high cultures that then suffered a collapse due to environmental reasons or geological upheaval (such as took place 12,000 years ago). In this line of reasoning, we would have not yet found our own traces of them because the lion's share was extracted from their original sites by the Aztecs. The Aztec methods may well have been hasty and aimed at picking out whole and large products from their own prehistory. They had the benefit of slave labor to achieve a maximum recovery of attractive and complete artifacts.

We cannot know what the Aztecs might have made of such antiquities. To refer to them as the prehistory of the Aztecs simply places their origins chronologically prior to the Aztecs. It does not mean the makers of the artifacts had any connection with the Aztecs. That even seems unlikely. But that does not mean that the Aztecs would have known or believed there was no connection. They might have viewed them realistically as showing a prior period when humans flourished. But they also might have entertained some folklore that they were evidence of their own great Aztec ancestry.

In either case, at the time of the Spanish invasion into the Aztec world in the 16th century it would be reasonable that these treasures from the past would have been protected. A hasty storage of them could have been made with the expectation that after the troubles with the Spanish invaders the treasures could be retrieved and restored. But the opportunity for that never came. The Spanish changed the course of history and the face of Mexico.

Such a scenario could explain what has turned up in Mexico. Artifacts of extraordinary appearances have been found in two locations. They have not been given much consideration because they are too numerous, too strange in form, and too unlike anything found elsewhere. The possibility that they could be hastily stored troves of Aztec finds or the valued hordes of other peoples has not been considered. Today's archaeologists could not imagine the Aztecs or other folk might have had their own archaeologists. Instead the artifacts have been treated with disdain for their clean appearance, intact condition, and exotic qualities.

Those curators of old would have been the key to understanding the collections. They would have known how the collections were organized and where the objects had come from. Without them or the oral passage of their special knowledge the collections appear to be a jumble of bizarre objects. To some they appear to be the products of modern imagination.

In 1959 Ivan T. Sanderson was on a 57,000 mile journey around North America preparing a book on the continent's ecological zones. When Ivan toured Mexico his companion was Wendell Skousen. The two of them stopped to examine the curious collection of Acambaro artifacts that had been amassed by Waldemar Julsrud. They wrote up a report of their findings that was never published. However, their report was summarized by Sabina Sanderson in 1973. [4]

Here is what they found. They spent four days looking over a collection of some 32,000 pieces. The figures depicted about twenty different categories of things which can be sampled by perusing Charles Hapgood's *Mystery in Acambaro.* [5] They could see seven different types represented. I will employ the type-names that they applied. Quotations are from Sabina Sanderson's summary.

Crude Type. Pieces that were "small, solid, yellow, semibaked (and almost certainly modern)." They depicted such familiar creatures as cats, dogs, and rabbits.

Julsrud Type. These items were estimated to be 75-80% of the collection. They ranged in size from small to three feet wide. They were "fully baked, no glaze interior grey, surfacing to yellow, brown, or reddish." Ivan Sanderson regarded the animals depicted in this type to be entirely fabulous. An example was a figure that combined reptilian and mammalian characteristics. (Among the other types they could find only 27 figures that appeared to accurately depict animals either existing today or known in some scientific reconstruction from fossils.)

Grey-Black Type. Subjects depicted were similar to the Julsrud type. Pieces were "mostly solid, some 'excavated,' dry, unfinished, grey throughout, rough surface."

Horny-Black Type. Few animals were depicted but included were "some perfectly legitimate formalized birds and fish." Sanderson found one figure that he thought was a "perfect extinct type" and that one item looked like a *Brachiosaurus.*

Type Five. "Very finest, beautiful designs, formalized...hollow and apparently all moulded; high polish but not glazed; some solid plaques."

Samian Type. Pieces were "a red, glazed, typical Greek samian-ware type."

Imitation Stone. They were "dark grey, even colored, solid, massive items, roughened to imitate stone, and of very distinct Mayan type."

There is a second collection of such extraordinary artifacts. It turned up at San Miguel de Allende, a town more than 75 miles from Acambaro. This find has drawn less attention than the Julsrud collection. The only discussions that I know of appeared in *Mañana* Magazine for November 1952 and *in Fate* Magazine for June 1954. Here is how Mack Reynolds and Dick Maagruder described the first finds on the ranch of Luis Ferro near San Miguel de Allende.

> **In seeking wood, Senor Ferro said, his peons uprooted a pinon tree to find that its roots had penetrated an ancient burial cave. Among numerous figurines were several hollow burial urns which the uneducated peons immediately broke open in hope of finding gold. The other relics were taken to Senor Ferro who was quick to see the significance of the findings.**
>
> **Among the figurines were those of two mermaids, other figures were seated on chairs, still others played stringed instruments, and one or two showed men driving or riding beasts of burden. [6]**

The rancher offered a three-peso reward for each artifact brought to him after that. Soon he had hundreds of them. The authors noted the parallels with the

Acambaro collection and visited with both Ferro and Julsrud. They thought the objects were made by different peoples. Considering the variety in the Julsrud finds, no conclusion should be made about this without a methodical study of all the artifacts. Especially as a characteristic of the Ferro figurines (people looking skyward) turns up among the Acambaro figures.

In their comments on the appearance of mermaids Reynolds and Magruder were unaware that the mer-beings were known to people in Central America.

The amassing of the Julsrud collection dates from 1945 when Waldemar Julsrud first noticed an object sticking out of a hillside. He dug it out, and thereafter paid for additional such objects that were brought to him by local people.

This collection gained considerable fame. Julsurd wrote a book on the subject, *Enigmas del Pasado,* in 1947. The topic was featured several times in *Fate* Magazine. [7] Charles Hapgood published a booklet on the subject. Earle Stanley Gardner in the years when he was taking annual trips to Mexico and writing a book each time included the Acambaro horde in his *Host With the Big Hat*. [8]

The Willis brothers featured it in the *INFO Journal*. [9] Most recently *World Explorer* has highlighted the Acambaro finds. [10]

People who have become familiar with this history have been fascinated by it. Sadly this has not included archaeologists. They have relied upon two statements published by Charles DiPeso in *American Antiquity* and *Archaeology* in 1953. [11] DiPeso traveled to Acambaro and watched some local people excavate some pieces. He thought the pieces were too clean and that he was being hoaxed. He did not like the look of the whole collection. Charles Hapgood thought that DiPeso did not understand that the workers covered over the worksite at the end of the day to keep children from extracting artifacts when they weren't there. DiPeso's doubts about the collection were accepted by the archaeological fraternity. The objects have been dismissed as a hoax.

Attempts have been made to date some of the pieces. Hapgood points to dates that ranged from 4530 B.C. to 1110 B.C. Some of the dating efforts were later disputed. [12] As Sabina Sanderson emphasized in her discussion, we don't know which of the seven types were submitted to these attempts at scientific dating.

What should be done with these unusual finds? A thorough study of groupings of the artifacts in both collections should be made. Dating of samples from all groupings (types) should be done to sort the aged artifacts from the recent. A careful professional excavation of buried or stored artifacts in their original place would help reveal who might have been creating these deposits.

As to what the objects represent, I am reluctant to go there until such basic examinations (grouping and dating) have been done. Some of these depictions of animals are intriguing in the light of cryptozoological pursuits.

The objects appear to be a neglected treasure and potentially a source for a fruitful study of Mexico's past. They have frightened off professional archaeologists, because of their history and because some of the creatures depicted have been likened to "dinosaurs." Archaeologists regard the public and even some of their students as rather ignorant about the gulf of time between the days of flourishing dinosaurs and the early days of mankind. But no one should be asked to apologize for the simple fact that some "lake monsters" still reported around the world bear resemblances to dinosaurs. Archaeologists will not wait on such arcane considerations. I have watched one such professional man hastily depart the room when the single word "dinosaur" was mentioned with regard to the Acambaro artifacts.

All statements trying to associate the likes of Atlanteans and Phoenicians with the artifacts are proof to me that even the people who have regarded the finds as authentic have not had any good ideas to explain them. Scientific criticisms have been leveled at all these artifacts because they did not fit into the known prehistory of Mexico and its neighbors. Some day, after some actual scientific investigation has taken place, we might learn that many of the Acambaro and San Miguel de Allende figurines have a rightful place in ages prior to the familiar Mesoamerican peoples.

NOTES

1. Mark A. Hall, *Living Fossils* (Wilmington, NC: Mark A Hall Publications, 1999), 95-100.
2. Mark A. Hall, "The Many Planets Earth," *Wonders* 4(2):33-46 (June 1995).
3. Mark A. Hall, *The Yeti, Bigfoot & True Giants* 2nd ed (Wilmington, NC: Mark A Hall Publications, 1997), 95-105.
4. [Sabina W. Sanderson], "The Julsrud Ceramic Collection in Acambaro, Mexico," *Pursuit* April 1973, 41-3.
5. Charles Hapgood, *Mystery in Acambaro* (1973, privately published). Reprinted in 2000 by Adventures Unlimited Press, Kempton, IL, ISBN-0-932813-76-3.
6. Mack Reynolds and Dick Magruder, "Did the Phoenicians Reach Mexico?" *Fate* June 1954, 26-32.
7. William N. Russell, "Did Man Tame the Dinosaur?" *Fate* February-March 1952; William N. Russell, "Report on Acambaro," *Fate* June 1953; Charles Hapgood, "Mystery in Acambaro," *Fate* January 1974; Charles Hapgood, "Mystery in Acambaro - Part II," *Fate* February 1974.
8. Earle Stanley Gardner, *Host With the Big Hat* (NY: William Morrow, 1969).
9. Ronald J. Wills, "The Acambaro Figurines," *The INFO Journal*, Spring 1970.
10. John H. Tierney, "Pseudoscientific Attacks on Acambaro Artifacts: The Ceramic Technology of Intellectual Suppression," *World Explorer* 1(4): 52-61 (1994).
11. Charles DiPeso, "The Clay Monsters of Acambaro," *Archaeology* 6(2):111-4 (Summer 1953); Charles DiPeso, "The Clay Figures of Acambaro, Guanajuato, Mexico," *American Antiquity* 18(4):388-9 (April 1953).
12. Gary Carriveau and Mark Han, "Thermoluminescent Dating and the Monsters of Acambaro," *American Antiquity* 41(4):497-500 (October 1976).